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TERMS. Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance Il letters and communications must be post The rule is imperative, in order to shield us equent impositions of our enemies. Those, re, who wish their letters to be taken out of the office by us, will be careful to pay their post

An advertisement making one square, or a of equal length and breadth, will be inserted ath for SI. One less than a square, 75 cents.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF WEST-INDIA SLAVERY. We publish the following article for the

ets which it contains, not for its arguments ousions. Our own opinions in regard to opposed of slave-owners to compensation, but British subjects, from participating in a from time to time enacted and passed into laws to to the kingdom.'

One very important question now about to In whatever way this shall be effectinjury must necessarily fall on the India proprietors. To bearing their the national loss, they make no comon the contrary, they are most willing | proclamation. But in opposition to any scheme emption, which may propose to their property the subject of hazarment without previously providand adequate compensation, they seek to draw your attention, as a the legislature, to such facts as le you to judge, how far establishmaintenance of slavery, has been

The Slave Trade was instituted in organ of Queen Elizabeth, who person-ook a share in it. At that time the India colonies did not exist.

In 1662, Charles II. granted an exe, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of and others, who formed themselves ng company, they undertaking to the West India planters with 3000 s to transport themselves to Jamaica, or to allot lands to every individual ald go to reside in the island, and is resolution to plant there.

and the makers of the various articles

Parliament; and by staute 9 and alll. c. 26, the trade was accord-

anufacturers of Great Britain, how-

The House of Commons adopted By another report in 1711, that ernors warning them against a similar offence.

as period, 1711, until 1749, the de- upon which the Bill was dropped.

3. That Forts were necessary

The Despatch proceeds:

At the same time, I am to acquaint you,

g the trade.'

th, in 1749, the Statute 23, George ENTIRE PROHIBITION.

t reasonable rates.'



VOL. IV. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

NO. 19.

[SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.

In answer to a case referred to the Judges for their opinion, by the Crown, on the Assigner the passage of the late Act of the passage of the late Act of the late Parliament for abolishing slavery, and last paper, and set you apart, to plead the cause of the merchants of this kingdom, and set you apart, to plead the cause of the said acts upon duty to others, demands that I should say a few words to your readers, in relation to the letter which you published in your last paper, you, and set you apart, to plead the cause of to have been addressed to members nexed, we do humbly certify our opinions to and the obstruction of its commerce; it is be, that negroes are merchandize; that it is defined by the statute of navigation made for perer before, that we recollect, seen so never before the perel never before the perel never before that the statute of navigation made for upon pain of being removed from your government. The pillar of cloud the perel never before the perel never before that the statute of navigation made for upon pain of being removed from your government. the general good and preservation of the upon pain of being removed from your gov-shipping and trade of this kingdom, to give first Britain, to slavery and the slave-liberty to any alien, to trade in Jamaica, or other of His Majesty's plantations, or for any slaves impositions upon slaves impositions upon slaves impositions upon slaves imported into the island of Jamaica, thans of Britons will look back upon with shipping belonging to aliens to trade there, as the said duties stood before the 13th day or to export thence negroes, &c.' And the certificate is signed by Lord C. J. Holt, Jus-augmented or increased, or any alteration

The proclamation of Charles II. had invitby the attention of Parliament, is that
relates to the emancipation of the nelin Columbia and officed them lands on conlin Columbia and officed them lands on condia Colonies, and offered them lands on condition of their being planted.

A reference to the patents by which land was granted, will show what was meant by

The two following patents may be found the state of West India colonies, p. 1198.

1690. 1. 'William and Mary, by the grace of God, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that We, for and in negroes was established and greedily purconsideration that Christopher Senior, Esq. hath transported himself, together with his facturers of Great Britain who are in posmaintenance of slavery, has been servants and slaves, into our island of Ja-servants and slaves, into our islan in the reign of our Royal Uncle, King Charles II., and for his better encouragement to becsme one of our planters there, &c., do give and grant unto the said Christopher Senior, tivation of the colonies by slave labor was all that Mr. W. had written to them officially of their vineyard, but our own vineyard we at the doors of our own capital. Is it not his heirs and assigns forever, a certain piece

right in the Slave Trade to Queen of land, &c. 1745. 2. George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica, Lord, Defender of the he West India planters with 3000 Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that We, rose approximation, inviting his programment themselves the standard of the standard of the shall come, greeting: Know ye, that We, rose and the standard of Arcedeckne, Esq. hath transported himself, with his servants and slaves, into our said island, in pursuance of a proclamation made in the reign of His late Majesty King Charles II. and his resolution to plant there.

Slave Trade continued to be fostered the reigns of Charles II. and James of our planters there, &c. do give and grant unto the said Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq. his unto the said Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq. his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of land, sin Great Britain of woolen and other heirs, and assigns forever, Provided the said y to the slave trade with Africa, were do Parliament, alleging that the samped by being in the hands of and upon ten acres every year for four years, and upon ten acres every year for four years, 15 Charles 2, 2. 7.

and keep four negroes for every 100 acres upon the said land, for five years from the lime he shall begin the said settlement; but 6 Anne, c. 30.

15 Charles 2, 2. 7.

22 & 23 Cha. 2, c. 26.

12 Geo. 2, c. 30.

19 Geo. 2, c. 30. is, to the House of Commons, a should be not comply with these conditions, 6 Anne, c. 37. then the said patent is to be deemed as null 8 Anne, c. 37.

That for the better supply of the and void, and the land from that time revert
4 Geo. 2. c. 15. is, all the subjects of Great Britain ed in us to be remitted to any other person; 5 Geo. 2, c. 24. and shall keep a sufficient number of white

rith such limits as should be pre- men, (if to be procured) proportionable to the number of slaves thereon employed, &c. &c. ing the African Slave Trade, and stating it whip, and have gone with their own free d partially open, the preamble of that under which the colonists acquired their property in the West Indies, and embarked in the 2 in 1664 & 1672. | 25 Geo. 2, c. 40. | 4 Geo. 3, c. 20. advantageous to the kingdom, and cultivation of the land by negro slaves, sold 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 26. atations and colonies thereunto oc- to them by British traders, acting under the 10 Anne, c. 27.

stimulus of parliamentary enactments.

1760. Neither does the case rest here. The Par. in June, 1712. re still dissatisfied with the restric- colonies, anxious to limit the trade, passed 23 Geo. 2, c. 31. osed upon the trade. They contin- laws imposing a duty on negroes imported. the legislature with petitions, to deter latitude to a traffic, by which having such a tendency. The colonies began langed their goods for negroes, and in 1760. South Carolina, then a British colony, passed an act to prohibit further impor-

Great Britain refused this Act with indigments; they declared, by a report nation, and declared that the slave trade was samitee, in 1708, 'That the trade beneficial and necessary to the mother counad ought to be open to all try. The governor who passed it was repri-'s subjects trading from Great manded, and a circular was sent to all gov-

ought to be free in a regulated that the plantations ought to be sup-The colonies, however, in 1765, repeated negmes at reasonable rates, that Assembly of Jamaica, for the same purpose erable stock was necessary for carryte trade to the best advantage, and

of limiting the importation of slaves, when

Great Britain stopped it through the goverproperty of £100,000 at least, in mer-eshould be annually made from bly, and told them, that consistently with his instructions, he could not give his assent:

At a later period, 1774, another attempt to Manufacturers, for a more un-de, continued to be the subject the same purpose, was made by the Assemavestigation and dispute, bly of Jamaica, who passed two Bills to rethat the trade could not be strain the importation of negroes. This was and extensively carried on with- met by letters from Lord Dartmouth, the Sec-Is on the coast of Africa; and such retary of State, to Sir Başil Keith, the gov-British nation for the ernor of Jamaica, stating that 'the measures that, in 1729, a committee of had created alarm to them erchants in Great Commons passed the following Britain, engaged in that branch of commerce, and forbidding him, upon 'pain of removal hat the trade should be open.' 2. from his government, to assent to such laws.'

the trade,' And 4. 'That an that the alarm taken by the merchants of this ught to be made for maintaining kingdom, on account of that Act, has been greatly increased, and fresh complaints of a resolutions were agreed to, but the very urgent nature have been made by them, an amendment, that the Forts should from their having received advice, not only aned as marks of the possessions that such additional duty has been continued rituin, instead of for the purpose for another year, by an act passed in Novemg the trade.' At the same time, was informed that 'His majesty ed for laying the slave trade under further re-

was passed, which removed all ob- To prevent any further attempts on the to the operations of private traders, part of the colonists to restrain the trade, the the slave trade to be very advan- following instruction was issued:

Great Britain, and necessary for To our trusty and well-beloved Sir Basil the plantations and colonies there- Keith, governor of Jamaica, and the territoging, with a sufficient number of ries thereon depending in Jamaica: Whereas, notwithstanding the instructions which have the British public had been intent been repeatedly given by us and our royal preding down the partial monopoly of ecessors to the governors, for the time being, of our island of Jamaica, forbidding them to assent which (according to Dr. Hall's statement) is divers, they had on the same principles, and on excluding all importer, such acts have nevertheless been in the contemporation of t

trade, pronounced to be 'so highly beneficial in open violation of the said instructions. And whereas it hath been represented unto us. In answer to a case referred to the Judges that the duties imposed by the said acts upon duty to ethers, demands that I should say a in which you are engaged. I am persuaded tice Pollexien, and eight other Judges.

The proclamation of Charles II. had invitby the provisions of such laws was made paymade in the proportion of such duties, which

> G. R. 'Given at our Court at St. James', the 28th The colonies, by the agent of Jamaica, remonstrated against the resolution of the government, but the Earl of Dartmouth reat length, in the Appendix to the Report of plied, We cannot allow the colonies to check the House of Lords, dated August, 1832, on or discourage, IN ANY DEGREE, a traffic so ben-

> > ing this trade more lucrative to the traders and manufacturers of Great Britain, the culdies estates by the British crown and parlia- whose patronage he is employed. ment; and they must therefore lead to the conviction that if, notwithstanding such an origin and maintenance of slavery by the government of Great Britain to admit of the prived of their property, without the fullest compensation, there will be established a precedent of spoliation, of which the West India proprietors will not be the only victims.

The following is a list of the Acts recognizing the legality of property in Slaves. First-Acts affording encouragement and protection to the Sugar Colonies:-

15 Charles 2, c. 7.

| 6 Geo. 2, c. 13. 6 Geo. 3, c. 52. 27 Geo. 3, c. 27.

The Second general head of Acts resp

1707 to 1713.

The Third head of Acts encouraging loans British subjects and foreigners:--, 5 Geo. 2. c. 7. 1 14 Geo. 3 c. 79

13 Geo. 3, c. 14. 102 Geo. 4, c. 51.

To these may be added 59 Geo. 3, c. 120, for the Registration of Slaves.

[From the Philadelphia Christian Gazette.] that the question of domestic slavery was destined to become an engrossing and danis agitated, not only in the north, but in the fess, or by those attributed to them by their bitterest opponents, will rest till they have set the country in a flame. We feet the control for that is incumbent on every one who loves his country, who possesses any influence, to wake up to the position in which the country stands; and to do what may be in his power, at once to save it from the control in his power, at once to save it from the control willows into which the measures of immevals receipitate it; and value of the country stands; and to do what may be in his power, at once to save it from the control will be control to the position in which the measures of immevals receipitate it; and value of the country stands; and to do what may be in his power, at once to save it from the control to the country stands; and to do what may be valing amongst them, without the introduction of rum.

Anti-Slavery Society of Oneida Institute, near in members of an Society, eighty-two. These are composed of the inhabitants of the town, and the students of the College and Academy in this place. The number from the College, belonging to the Society, is fifty-in this place. The number from the College, belonging to the Society, is fifty-in the control of rum.

But seriously. Let all who are the true and religious institutions, is contrary to the spirit of freedom and christianity. In this place, the composed of the inhabitants of the town, and the students of the College and Academy in this place. The number from the College, belonging to the Society, is fifty-in the control of rum. Grecian maxim, 'Unskillful power works ruin,' was more fearfully true than this of improminent in this business. But when we see, as the direct effects of their measures and efforts, a deadly hostility rising in almost every part of New-England towards the slaveholding States—a feeling that will suffer no arrest by the appalling prospect of a to their native country. Let the languishing, mournful, dying prayers of the colonists be heard, for their restoration to their native proposed by the slaveholding states—a feeling that will suffer no arrest by the appalling prospect of a to immediately chartered, and bring back these exiles from their native country. Let the languishing, mournful, dying prayers of the languishing, mournful, dying prayers of the colonists be heard, for their restoration to their native proposed by the British Parliament; and that some of the colonial legislatures have already enacted laws to free all the slavery the present year. This only constitute the public mind to an impartial consideration of the system of slavery—the result we fear not. We know that slavery can only cease through the influence to awaken the public mind to an impartial consideration of the system of slavery—the result we fear not. We know that slavery can only cease through the influence to awaken the public mind to an impartial consideration of the system of slavery—the result we fear not. We know that slavery can only cease through the influence to awaken the public mind to an impartial consideration of the system of slavery—in the West India,—It will be seen, from an extract in our paper, that the West India, planters are chose immediately than the west India, planters are chose immediatel of that provision should be made strictions, and subjecting it to imposition the African Forts.'

and that provision should be made strictions, and subjecting it to imposition the African Forts.'

every part of New-England towards the slaveholding States—a feeling that will suf-TIONS THAT WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF AN slaveholding States—a feeling that will suf-

COMMUNICATIONS.

sionary to Liberia.

1. That was a private letter which I deigned for your eye alone, unless the persons you; and the pillar of fire shall stand be- to mankind. Their justification of resistance therein mentioned should actually refuse to tween you and your enemies, the slavehold- to masters and the shedding of blood, was give the information desired, concerning what ers; through all the nights of their igno- that 'all men are born free and equal, and Mr. Wright had written from Liberia, when rance, they shall not be able to come nigh are endowed by their Creator with certain personally called on to do so. But whether you, to harm you. 'The captain of the host indicate rights, among which are life, lib-that information was called for, by yourself, of the Lord ways van and this that information was called for, by yourself, of the Lord' will lead your van, and 'his principles were set forth to show 'a decent or any one else, and refused, you do not say. glory will bring up your rear.' Millions of respect for the opinions of mankind;' and it That I had no design that my letter should prayers are continually going up to God in seems as if they were set forth for no other February, 1775, in the 15th year of our reign. The colonies, by the agent of Jamaica, that it would be published, under any other remonstrated against the resolution of the

cficial to the nation.'

The facts above detailed are beyond the press certain parts of his communications to laugh; the Lord shall have your enemies in takers of those 'inalienable rights,' doomed them, officially, as a Board; this request was derision. I have been astonished to hear, takers of those 'mahenable rights, doomed to perpetual bondage, without security of how you have been stigmatized for pleading 'life,' or choice in the 'pursuit of happiness.' private letters written to some individuals of the cause of the oppressed, because they are The flag from your towers, waves over the that for the purpose of enlarging and render-ling this trade more lightly, as the tents of Rener, and as the curtains of Solomon. Our mother's children are anof Solomon. Our mother's children are an-letter in your paper of the 3d inst.; that is, gry with us—they have made us the keepers. Greeks and Poles finds no moment to pause forced upon the proprietors of the West In- as the Board of the Miss. Society under have not kept. But thanks be to God, for time that a beginning should be made to re-

much, as to the letter referred to above, it is conading Colonizationist, 'Can the Ethiopian true, I did not specially request you not to change his color, or the Leopard his spots?' people of Great Britain—if, notwithstanding such a refusal on the part of the crown and publish it, without asking first for the infor- 'No,' replies God; 'I gave that color—I mation desired; this I might have added, but painted those spots; I will not undo my own of tyrants, the pity of the enlightened and grievance being 'prohibited or mitigated' by I wrote in haste, a person being then waitthe colonists, the colonists are now to be deing to take the letter to you for me; but your ing to take the letter to you for me ; but your that which is spotted, must be spotted still.' readers, I trust, will perceive, that I did not But the grace of the gospel unfolds a mysanticipat; its publication, unless the persons concerned, should have refused to give the to solve. It transforms that which was as sonally called on to do so.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND. Andover, May 5th, 1834.

A NEW SCHEME.

Africo-Americano Re-Colonization Society. MR. GARRISON-Permit me through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of your readers to the above named new pro- spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.' But I the abolition of slavery, and the odious, and ject. The object of which is to be singly must say, according to scripture, all who hold accursed slave-trade, which is now carried on and only to re-colonize all that now remains their fellow mortals in slavery are men-steal- in the area of the temple of freedom, and of those who have been 'coerced with a cart ers and heathens, and all those who wish under the sanction of its high priests. The Second general near of Acts respecting the African Slave Trade, and stating it as necessary for the West India Colonies:—Such were the sanctions and obligation of the and by negro slaves, sold to them by British traders, acting under the sickening' bankruptcy of the American Colo- prejudice; and I am confident that the south The proceedings of nization Society, that things must get worse will not keep back. Then shall every yoke starts for sale, in the Republicance. House of Com. from at Liberia, and the deluded victims of emi- be broken, and the captive go free. Then, gration must inevitably perish, as the 're- and not until then, shall we be able to sing sources of the Colony is far from being ade- the song; quate to the wants of the Colonists.' Thereto the proprietors in the West Indies, from fore let this re-colonizing Society be immediately established, and bring back to their native land, those 'missionary' 'vagabonds' and 'sensible,' 'intelligent,' and 'moral' 'pests and nuisances.' It is said that it will lieve me, to be your affectionate friend, require 'fifty thousand dollars to put the colony on a prosperous footing,' for many of We have already expressed our conviction the friends and supporters of the Colony say - 'that it is in a most flourishing condition,' gerously agitating one. The more we see and hear, the more strongly impressed do we become with this conviction. The question of solution of the first of the present month. 'are a great annoyance to the Colonists,' they either by the motives they themselves pro- learn' book, -a 'native however, thinks he stantly on the increase. has a fortune, when he possesses, and it is A variety of causes has operated to preset the country in a flame. We feel there- highest ambition to obtain a good musket, vent our forming ourselves into a Society

population in the land of their fathers. We man, aid in the futherance of this new and The question is often asked us, what we have never known a project in which the benevolent plan. Let us bring back to their expect or intend to accomplish, in thus assomediate abolition. Far be it from us to attribute improper motives to those who are foreign and pestilential clime. Let vessels power, by laying before individuals, facts. To have its due weight. prominent in this business. But when we be immediately chartered, and bring back use our influence to awaken the public mind severance of the Union; that will receive no softening by the prospect of civil or servile war; a feeling that would proscribe from the blessings of a place among the people of God, all who do not at once beggar themselves by freeing their slaves and making them their associates; a feeling that glows and brightens by every evidence of assurance in the colored population of the country, even though it shows itself in riotons obstrue.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

DEAR SIR-I snatch the passing moment MR. EDITOR-Justice to myself, if not to wish you God speed in the blessed cause letter which you published in your last paper, you, and set you apart, to plead the cause of To the Honorable Senate and House of Repwritten by myself to you, in regard to cer- the poor oppressed colored Americans. Great will go before, and be over you by day, to prevent the sun of persecution scorching of rights peculiar to themselves, but common letter, that Mr. Wright did not request the they will encamp around you. And the best daily see within the small precinct, this glorious promise- Ethiopia shall stretch move this stain? Is it not time that an in-It seems but right that I should say this out her hands to God.' But, says the gasdry bones live?' Yes, at the word, and by the spirit of the Lord. Miscales, like these, the spirit of Christ is exhibiting every day this republic, to take this great subject into the spirit of Christ is exhibiting every day.

ent, future and eternal happiness; and be-

- aiding in a great degree in putting a stop the Constitution of the Waterville Anti-

The principles of Immediate Abolition are south and west, and there is no help for it. being 'an ignorant, depraved and thieving not new among us; they have been the The abolitionists cannot be quieted. It is race'-many of them 'practical christians,' themes of constant agitation for the last absurd to suppose that men who are inflamed and all of them desirous to possess and eighteen months, and the cause has been con-day next.

native homes and their own congenial fire- ciating ourselves together? We intend to

page of our country's history, this its foulest blot, and thus retrieve our character.

Slavery is a system of cruelty, upheld only by the basest passions that ever disgraced the human heart-we would lend our aid in purifying our land from this wickedness, and in allaying passions which only disgrace us. We have found slavery depriving one-sixth part of our population of the Bible, denying them the protection of the law, leaving the liberty, happiness, and even life itself of the slave, in the hands of an irresponsible master.

We would unchain the slave, place him under the protection of the law, give him incentives to labor. And in doing justly, in undoing the heavy burdens, and letting the oppressed go free,' we feel confidence to leave the result with our heavenly Father, who holds the destinies of nations in his fists. Our officers are-

ELIPHALET GOW, President. ENOS FOSTER, Vice President. G. L. LE ROW, Corresponding Secretary. H. W. DAY, Recording Secretary. With much respect, I remain,

Yours, Respectfully, GEO. L. LEROW, Cor. Sec. Waterville A. S. S.

resentatives in Congress assembled. When the United States proclaimed their

freedom and independence, and threw off an authority established by law, and sanctioned circumstances, that letter will show for itself.

2. I have been informed, since I wrote that has given his angels charge to keep you—

that it would be published, unlies any other is hid with Christ in God—'your life is bound is now the most unjust of governments if they are true. The Legislators, chosen for the purpose of carrying them out in practice, genuous American should be able to read the gazettes of Washington, in the capital of Austria, without blushing.* Is it not high time that we should consider a little, whether we are not a nation of hypocrites, the scorn humane, and a by-word among the nations? The assertors of liberty, are the lords of slaves. The protectors of the 'inalienable information spoken of, after having been per-scarlet into the whiteness of snow; that sonally called on to do so.

scarlet into the whiteness of snow; that which was red like crimson, into the color of which was red like crimson, into the color of wood; and that which was black as perdition, through the operation of divine grace, sold like cattle, and driven in yokes to distant shall shine as the stars forever. 'Can these and hopeless servitude, as if they had only

the spirit of Christ is exhibiting every day. Serious and conscientious consideration, and to adopt measures for commencing, at least,

[From the Portland Courier.] PORTLAND FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY

ind not until then, shall we be able to sing the song;

'The sons of America, Shall never be slaves, Whilst the earth bears a plant, Or the sea rolls its waves.'

Please accept of my prayer for your present, future and eternal happiness; and believe me, to be your affectionate friend,

WATERVILLE, April 19, 1834.

FRIEND GARRISON—I herewith send you the Constitution of the Waterville Antislavery Society. Our Society was formed on the first of the present month.

The principles of Immediate Abolition are not new among us; they have been the themes of constant agitation for the last girther months, and the cause has been constituted months. djourned to meet again at the same place on Fri

> [From the Western Recorder.] ONEIDA INSTITUTE, April 10, 1234.
>
> DEAR SIR—You will confer a favor, by inserting the following resolution in the Recorder. It was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the 'Anti-Slavery Society of Oneida Institute,' held in March lant.

by precept and example, to break down this par tion wall.

J. B. HEADLEY, Secretary.

* More than three-fourths of the members of this institution belong to the 'Anti-Slavery Society.' This is mentioned that the voice of the resolutions may

INITED and Cham.

Vegetable Il known to tronized by Europe and he Oriental they enjoy re now in a new and atest confis are medihey are now unistere r the direc-

tion of their cure (or the s, Wounds, ers, Abaces. theumatism thumes, and uman frame. itend the va. prescriptions half of their

s that have to any wenrely say, he aths, and the to the high ing it to an been fitted ner of Lynde other places d up as auxbe proper to

nes, or cold n of the simh the Herbal undertake to n the joints, ails, and othcases of the

ed to by me. hildren. No Patent Rights any part of rantee exclu-DR. MOTT. e-streets.

ORACLE. TO YOUNG lothers, bethe Diseases r with an exropean Vegeoo Baths : to of the Gift. ous fabricate he enemy.

dicines out of will not abhor e Authoress. er residence March 29.

ERO. CATER! ving articles, 200 German op; 40 dozen merson's Ra-Old English Powder; Ma-

ard's Vegeta--Honey do.es-Teeth de. sing Combsand Wallets: Powder Puffs Shears ; Sha-

RD. IAKER, ms his friends as removed in Dock-street, to few doors be-trusts by strict acc of their pa-

Rocky Moun

December 7.

most fashionaand workman-rtest notice. 33. ORK BOXES France, a very

J. B. PERO,

BERATOR. tland. Kimball, Ames-yport; Benjamin Salem; Edward

New-Bedford . Orwell. Benson and Alfred Frederick Olacy, terbury; Charles Haven. Ind John Berrian, Brocklyn; Charles at, Poughkeepsie; W. Jonson, El-Eli Hazzard, Buf orge Powley, Gr

erson, Wilming.

Newark; Abne. uffum, James Me-Philadelphia; J. ester, Harrisburg; John Peek, Car-n: Edward Roach, lley Mill; William

lati; James Hameach, Chillicotte, Nettle Creek; Na-

Port-an-Prince. Aldermanbury, [For the Liberator.]

Extracts from the Minutes of a large and respectable meeting of Delegates, from Presbyteries and Church Sessions, (both old and new school,) of the Middle and Western States, to be held, perhaps your correspondent.

Cincinnati, 1st Presbyterian Church. The house was called to order by Rev. D. D., and on his motion, the Rev. D. D. was appointed Chairman, and the Rev. J. C. was chosen Secretary. After which, there was other journals as choose to give it a place in a short but very appropriate prayer. It was their columns. then stated from the chair, that the object of On motion, the Convention adjourned, the meeting was to take into consideration sine die. the present deplorable state of the church, and to propose such remedies as may suggest themselves, for its speedy and thorough reformation.

The following resolution was then preadopted:

Resolved, That the present low state of religion in the Presbyterian Church calls My Dear and Respected FRIEND: loudly on the members of this convention for self-examination, repentance, a more humble and firm reliance on God, and greater activ- knowledge the propriety of an apology for all philanthropists. I would apply the lash ity in his service.

The following resolution was then presented to the meeting:

in their search for heresy, and to cut off all tion of a Recording Secretary. Permit me They are objects of my charity as a christian, of the church to be more stern and thorough with our Confession of Faith.

This Resolution met opposition, and produced some debate; at last, a good old man ing to me, would by near locality of situa- with prejudice is the delirium of the poor moved to strike out the resolution, and insert tion, have rendered the choice more auspi- and dying patient, who, in the phrensy of his tates is certainly a great evil. the following in its stead; which was agreed cious to the Society. As far as respects fever, curses the very God that gave him life, to, by a large majority.

Resolved, That the BIBLE is the only infallible rule of faith and practice, and that and thank them and yourself, for the kind in- prayers. But is it likely that such praying much about the small matters of other men's opinions, and 'neglect the weightier matters of the law,-justice and mercy,' the church will never prosper.

The following resolutions were then adopted by nearly a unanimous vote; with occasionally some very pertinent and interesting remarks.

Resolved, That all men are of right free and equal, and that involuntary slavery, other than for the punishment of crime, is a most heinous and detestable sin.

Resolved, That black men by nature have the same right to liberty, are under the same obligations to love and obey God; to love their neighbors; to love their families, and provide for them; that can be claimed by the practicable, to attend the proposed meeting to gratify the spirit of her memorialists. most favored of the pure white family.

Resolved, That in the United States, sla-

or kidnapping, to take the child of a female slave, in the United States, and force it into serves to be hanged by the neck till he dies.

and justly ranked among the most fraudulent curable injustice—a moral evil—how much a series of years, the Colonization delusion tice whets his sword to unwonted keenness, and it is

in a Presbyterian preacher, than slavery.

mand their whole energy, and when to be nounced 'the trade a dreadful pre-eminence So far as respects the citizens of this town, family obtained other estates of which their anceslukewarm or careless is to be unjust in the in guilt.' Dr. Price, who was a distinguish- (it contains about 2000 inhabitants,) much is tors were unjustly deprived, and which the present

authority in the Presbyterian Church, (and charch, it shall be lawfal at any time after the Ath of July next, for this Convention, or for any number of the members of the church, in a formal manner, to declare their indepeneed against all slaveholding preachers in the Presbyterian Church as are not designed for publication, unless it is Colonization entitled to our support and congeneration. You admit that the original seizure and pirates having the price of blood and of souls expected that some good to our sacred cause fidence, in preference to Anti-Slavery?' was in their skirts; and to punish them in an exemplary manner, according to the laws pro-

This resolution passed with shouts of ap-

plause. Resolved, That it is a great evil to have a hoard of preachers in any church, or nation, who are willing to spend their time and energies in disputes with their brethren, about without trial or reason, as heretics for mere opinions; while the most abominable crimes are every day practiced with impunity; thus straining at a pea, and swallowing a full

Resolved, That the next General Assembly be requested to prepare a form of prayer, to a letter from me and to my advanced age. Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Middlebury, on and recommend it to the churches, under their care, for the benefit of the slaveholding dence, to have attained almost 82 years, pars of the State. The proceedings throughout were

Resolved, That the various efforts of the Presbyterian Church, to sustain the Colonization Society, and to recommend it to the public as a rational plan to remove slavery, ting.

This resolution was supported ably and at | great length, showing 1st, that the object of the Colonization Society was not to remove slavery; and 2d, that the Church had for

Evangelist,' in the 'Liberator,' and in as many

J. C. Secretary.

Putnam Co., Illinois. LETTER FROM GEORGE BENSON.

We are permitted to publish the following letter om Mr. Bensen, the venerable President of the The following resolution was then presented to the meeting, and unanimously the has for a very long period taken a deep and acwe interest in the welfare of the African race. BROOKLYN, (Conn.) 17th April, 1834.

I duly received your very kind and welzeal, in this truly Christian cause, I feel te- and strikes his best friend he has on earth. nacious of some favorable notice of its friends. They intend ever to offer up their hellish Providence, (personally known to our friend dice of our countrymen? Abolition Society in that city, should unite ery just law be blood-red?

Church is principal in this work of the Devil. lition of Slavery. During the discussion of conflagration, and destroy its guilty authors. Resolved, That it is as truly man-stealing, the Slave Trade Question, in the British Such laws must certainly produce effects opslavery and from its parents, as it would be opposed to that nefarious traffic, would in end, will require a military power to carry sword. But humanity still sleeps, and justice delays I not be averaged on such a nation as this?' to take a free person from Africa, and sell general, apply with equal force and proprietie into perpetual bondage in the U. States; ty, to the no less moral turpitude of existing they take so fatal a step to their own, and and that the person who does so as much de- Slavery. On the introduction of a motion the interest of their colored brethren. for the gradual abolition of Slavery, the cel-This resolution was supported by several ebrated Mr. Pitt 'rejoiced that the debate able and animated speeches, showing, in a had taken a turn which contracted the quesmanner not to be controverted, that many tion into narrow limits—the matter then in WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. members, in regular standing and of good dispute, was merely the time at which the Dear Sir-It may not be altogether uninrepute among their brethren in the Presby- Abolition should take place. Why ought it teresting to know that the cause of anti- alled in human history. At the appalling sight, Huterian Church, were the worst of thieves, to be abolished at all? because it is an in- slavery is gaining strength in this place. For manify stands aghast! Christianity is horrified! Justine and the proposed to propose and it is

Resolved, That seeing slavery is contrary to every principle of humanity; to the spirit of our free government; to the law of love; to every good and wholesome regulation, of civil and religious society, and the domestic circle; and so most shockingly absurd to the plainest dictates of common shares it is desire liberty deserve it—it is not the reward of those to whom I now particularly refer,

Mr. Driver, Indeed, Sir, into our plan the subtherefore within a very little of being absolutely impossible, in this country and at this day, for a man of common honesty (to say nothing about religion) to think may be that slavery will do at all. And that it would be much more consistent and like honest men in a Presbyterian preacher, than slavery.

Mr. Dricer. Indeed, Sir, into our plan 'the subject of 'restoration of our industical may be a sufficient rebut against the delicate point,' in respect to which they first the birth right of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of our industry, it is our inheritance, it is the birth right of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of, our species. Slavery is a state so impropsion of the subject of 'restoration 'does not enter at all.' This is a delicate point,' in respect to which the subject of 'restoration 'does not enter at all.' This is a delicate point,' in respect to which the subject of 'restoration 'does not enter at all.' This is a delicate point, in respect to which the subfamily are peculiarly sensitive. We design to propositely the second of altempting' restoration 'either possion and a during the will always be a sufficient rebut against the subfamily and person of such that the subfamily are peculiarly sensitive. We design to proposite the will always be a sufficient rebut against the solution of our industical the subfamily ande perefore within a very little of being abso- of our merit, or the acquisition of our indus- will always be a sufficient rebut against the ject of rest This resolution called forth many remarks, the most decisive testimony against the de- States, etc. etc. But, Sir, I am rejoiced that tates from the rightful owners is indeed 'a great and finally passed by a very small majority. testable practice. Bishop Partcous said- I have it in my power to say, that the spell evil, but we must be careful not to irritate the feel-It was thought by many to be entirely too The Christian Religion is opposed to Sla- is broken-light is barsting in. Slavery and ings of the respectable Freeman family, by any immoderate, too much milk and water, not suf- very in its spirit and in its principles, it classficiently decided and plain; it left too many es men-stealers among murderers of fathers and, consequently, a ray of hope breaks forth was a great and aggravated sin. But the estates holes to creep out at. One said, 'On a sub- and mothers, and among the most profane to the American black man, that he will be have been entailed and forced upon the present ject of this kind, men ought to speak out; criminals upon earth.' Bishop Horseley de- free. I am quite certain that the intelligent generation of the Freeman family by their fathers. they ought to hold forth the truth with bold-ness, and a majesty such as the cause de-consideration of Policy could extenuate, they really exist, in relation to Colonization, from B; has passed into the hands of C, cancel B's mands; all equivocation and reservation The Bishop of St. David said, 'Slavery ought in order to ensure their immediate co-operaought to be avoided; this is a case and an to be abolished, because it is inconsistent tion in the righteous work of giving liberty is B's claim in equity annihilated? Is it diminished occasion, when honesty and frankness de- with the will of God.' Bishop Peckard pro- to the slave.

Resolved, That it is wrong to hear, or to in reference to that event—'The negro trade accomplished. We have recognized, herecountenance, any man as a minister of the cannot be censured in language too severe, tofore, the Agents sent to us by the Colonior of the defendants, that the estates had been forced Lord Jesus Christ, who is a slaveholder, or it is a traffic shocking to humanity, cruel, zation Society, as ministers of peace, and upon them' by their fathers? What would have advised Resolved, That it is the duty of the proper in all churches) to remove slavery immediately and universally out of its pales; and if the odious Slavery '(mistake) 'which it has the business; and, until quite recently, no that his honorable client was only the receiver and they refuse thus to cleanse and sanctify the introduced, till they have done this, it will effort has been made to awaken inquiry. they have been contending."

vided in such cases. the veriest trifles, magnifying molehills into all the members of the Society, with my demned out of our own mouths! (Af. Rep.) mountains, and condemning one another, grateful acknowledgments for the favor with We intend forming an Anti-Slavery Society.

grown negro. church members.

[For the Liberator.] Рипландерита, Feb. 22, 1834.

MR. EDITOR-The valiant republicans of in Cincinnati, at some future time, not known to many years recommended this Society, and Connecticut, have unfolded their blackest still kept their slaves. Some of the speech- flag, to float still higher in the breeze of prejes on this occasion may yet be published. Udice. That dark instrument, in the broad families, which have so long marred the peace of the moved, what can the righteous do?' Resolved, That extracts from the Minutes shape of a memorial, issuing from the no less co of this Convention be published in the 'Pres- dark hearts of a porton of the white citizens byterian,' at Philadelphia, in the 'New-York of the state of Connecticut, praying to the legislature of the same that they may enact such laws against their colored brethren, as thetic love, it seems to me that this subject demands the Bond estates. From this source, they have dewill regard them as the deadly reptiles of their exercise. the land, and not the legitimate heirs of life everlasting, deserves the open censure of all christians -- and if ever Connecticut, in cruelty to her colored citizens, or folly to herself, should commit their destiny to a 'remorse- Mr. Driver, to unite with you and your friends in the invaluable revelation of divine mercy and love less, kindless legislature,' the associated power of religious christians in this land will, by their moral influence and honest power, intimidate that body of law-makers into mercy.

Such bitter sentiments, as is contained in this delay of any reply, but at present will with double force upon their hardened backs, absence of grateful respect, to yourself and rant, misguided, infatuated set of men. They Resolved, That it is the duty of the officers the Society, which is so happy in the selectory are far beneath the level of my indignation. not exactly pleased to express a regret, that the same sagacity and my pity as a man. Why, then, should had not influenced the election of a Presi- we be indignant with the idiot and the mad-

> is continued, I hope to enjoy, but during the the genius of our people, which is so fast ensuing month, I have business to transact emerging from the darkness of degradation? in this town and Providence, which admits No! Rising as we are, by the force of inof no procrastination, in addition to this, my tellect, not of matter,-will not that genius very venerable friend, Moses Brown, of assume an entire ascendency over the preju-

> Mr. Garrison,) has signified his wish that I | Can there be any set of men, who think it should, some time in May, attend to revive a just to persevere in the destruction of their Society, instituted many years since, to aid fellow-creatures: to glory in the power which in the abolition of the Slave Trade and Sla- prejudice gives? to go on enacting statute very; in order that the recently instituted after statute, black and degrading, until ev-

with the proposed renovated Society, it will Now suppose the Connecticut legislature therefore, be very inconvenient, if not im- does enact such fiendish laws, as is required of your Society in Boston. I perfectly ac- What, then, will be the result? So far from wery is sustained by the influence of the va- of a dying testimony, to the religiously cor- produce that deep resentment, which, like a us churches, and that the Presbyterian rect faith in the prompt and immediate abo- smothered fire, will break out in a sudden Parliament, I observed that the arguments posite to those intended laws, which, in the

JUSTICE.

MILLBURY, March 31, 1834.

stronger then, is the argument for immediate has been upon the people; and I doubt not honor of the British Prelates, they exhibited cursed benefit of Slavery to the Southern such fanatical measure. The withholding of the establishment of the British Prelates, they exhibited cursed benefit of Slavery to the Southern such fanatical measure. The withholding of the establishment of the British Prelates, they exhibited cursed benefit of Slavery to the Southern such fanatical measure. The withholding of the establishment of the British Prelates, they exhibited cursed benefit of Slavery to the Southern such fanatical measure. The withholding of the establishment of the British Prelates, they exhibited cursed benefit of Slavery to the Southern such fanatical measure. The withholding of the establishment of the British Prelates, they exhibited cursed benefit of Slavery to the Southern such fanatical measure.

ed friend to the American Revolution, says to be done, although much has already been wicked, and diabolical. I am happy that the have contributed invariably in aid of its ob-United States are entering into measures jects. We had not been informed of the such a plea, and, on the ground of it, refused them jects. We had not been informed of the their estates? What righteous judge would listen a

not appear they deserve the liberty for which | But when that famous paper, the Declaration of Rights, as published by the Anti- a fact that some of the estates belonging to the Bond Perhaps you may be well acquainted with Slavery Convention, some time since at Philall the extracts I have transcribed. They adelphia, came to hand, the question- Is ally seized unrighteously and cruelly by the present may be the result. I had so long protracted at once prepared for debate in our Lyceum, wish to be informed, Sir, on what principle you esmy reply to your acceptable letter, that I This debate was repeated many evenings in concluded to occupy more than one page, the Lyceum, and as it lost nothing of interand perhaps have even intruded on your pa- est, it finally resulted in a public debate, and without any compensation for the same.

ON THE RESTORATION OF THE BOND ESTATES.

Mr. Dricer. Good morning, Mr. Home. Mr. Home. Good morning, Sir.

Mr. Driver. You are doubtless, Sir, well acosities and collisions of the Freeman and Bond pediency and prudence? 'If the foundations be re-

and your friends a plan for the settlement of this un- ses and carriages. From this source, they have prohappy controversy and difficulty, and to request cured the means of education, qualifying them for your co-operation in the work of bene olence.

the use of proper means to restore harmony, and, if to a fallen, guilty and perishing world; and to build possible, to avert the impending evils which the temples for the worship of Jehovah. 'And now, inpresent state of things, in relation to this subject, restead of denouncing, as inhuman and unmerciful quires us all to expect. In order to do this, on prin- monsters and tyrants, those who are thus unfortuciples of righteousness and truth, the only adequate nate, let the commiseration and pity of every good basis for permanent peace, will it not be necessary citizen and christian in the land be excited' toward for us to take an impartial review of the whole sub- the Freeman family, 'and let fervent prayers be ofcome letter, of the 3ist ult., and fully ac-

are as follow. Some years ago, the ancestors of the tal abolition' of DISHONESTY. only suggest, that it did not emanate from an did I not know the composers to be an igno- Bond family possessed certain estates, now held by Mr. Home. I know not, Sir, which to admire last appeal to the 'friends of God' the Freeman family, which the descendants of the most, your logic or you piety. You condemn not riding with a friend on the public road, former claim, on the ground that the estates were the withholding the estates from the Bond family, versing in that happy frame of mind a unrighteously wrested from the family; no compen-under present circumstances. Into your plan, you pleasant company and pleasing present sation ever being given. By various intriguing and affirm, the subject of restoration does not enter at duce, when our carriage was suc cruel measures pursued by some of the Demas all. Indeed, some of your associates have declared peded in its course by a large of branch of the Freeman family, the Bond family were that the Bond estates are as much the rightful prop. people. I raised myself and le dent, which, however flattering and gratify- man for their harmless conduct? Their play robbed of the estates. The validity of the original erty of the Freeman family, as any property on pecting to be amused with the cheerful title is unquestionable. The withholding of the es- earth. They declare that the possession of these es- of emigrants of all ages, on their

the Bond family were originally a branch of the prayer? Will you mock the Almighty Searcher of with pistols, dirks, &c. mon Father, whose Will, deeply executed and seal- will not promote? What, Sir, would become of was a wagon on which were s as long as the Clergy busy themselves so vitation of a visit to Boston, which, if my life will check the ardor of our friends, or damp ed, secured to them all the inalienable rights of the your sacred right, if God should answer your peti- of clothing and bedding, and seven tion that they should all love one another, as each long since, directed the whole American mind to the wagon were twelve or fo loved himself. The sacrilegious breaking of their the adoption of the most effectual measures for the men, chained two and two by the Father's Will, and consequent cruel robbery of their total abolition' of dishonesty, in his holy and benev. centre chain which ran the whole branded the Freeman family with infamy in the view of every righteous being in the universe. The loss 'Thou shalt not steal'? Has he not done it in his gentlemen with large clubs in their

> of obtaining immortality. And, dreadful to add, even this solitary mitigation of their overflowing cup waiting for? The thunderbolts of divine vengeance that there was at least one human between the disobedient? What are we waiting for? family, so far as they could do it, by the impious They will come, if we repent not. I will be a swift rested upon me as I bowed to the cord in opinion with you on the importance relieving the state of the burden, it will only prohibition of reading the Book of God, which is the witness against the adulterers, and against those only guide to that immortality. The breathings of that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and ledge the salutation, but with a fie their miseries have been borne on every wind. The the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from sighs of their oppressions have been wasted from sea his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts.' to sea-the echoes of their agonies, from shore to 'Ye are cursed with a curse : for ye have robbed me, shore. Humanity has, indeed, partially awoke to even this whole nation.' But ye say, Wherein have sympathy. Justice has threatened to unsheathe her we robbed thee?' In the work of my hands, 'Shall its vengeance. The estates are not restored. A number of the Bond family have indeed obtained on hard terms, a part of their rights. But of the Columbian part of this very ancient and honorable family very few have been so far favored. The bulk of this branch of the family is exhibitions to a household, boasting its sacred regard to all the rights of numanity, of a pre-eminent example of its own injustice, cruelty, oppression, violation and robbery. An exhibition to the world of a base incongruity, unparonly in feeble and expiring accents that Mercy whispers, 'Forbear!' And now, Sir, in this view of the

of the estates was certainly more than an evil-it

right? Does the fact, that an article stolen by A claim? If it passes from C to D, and from D to E, tution show its name and objects. miota? Have not some members of the Freeman owners never possessed until they got them by legal process, based on the very principle of equity I admoment to the plea of an attorney, who should urge retainer of goods which he knew and acknowledged to be stolen? Besides, Sir, you well know that it i family were not entailed. They never belonged to the ancestors of the Freeman family, but were actu occupation was a sin of no ordinary magnitude. 1 tablish this serious charge?

Mr. Driver. On the principle that the act was committed without the rightful consent of the owners,

Mr. Home. Do you not, then, abandon the principles of justice, righteousness and truth? Do you not open the flood-gate of all iniquity? What barrier will you oppose to any sin? What species of there were 49. The weather was remark rier will you oppose to any sin? What special standard, of robbery, of cruelty and oppression, may not shield itself under your covert of prejudice, expediency and prudence? If the foundations be repediency and prudence? If the foundations be repediency and prudence? mainted with the unhappy and justly lamented ani- not shield itself under your covert of prejudice, ex-

Mr. Driver. I assure you, Mr. Home, that many of the highly resspectable Freeman family sincerely successfully, we cannot say. I was in the huge Middle Church. Mr. Home. I am not a stranger to this subject of of the highly resspectable Freeman family sincerely increasing interest and importance. If, in the hu-sympathize with the miseries of the Bond family, man soul, there is, even in its deepest recesses, the and lament the existing animosities between the famleast susceptibility of holy indignation and sympa- ilies. But they have grown up in the possession of

rived the wealth which has elevated them in society. Mr. Driver. I have called, Sir, to state to you This has furnished them with lands and houses, herthe appreciation and enjoyment of all the blessings Mr. Home. Happy, thrice happy shall we be, of refined society. This has enabled them to read whole American mind to the adoption of the most in my memory, and when I have re-Mr. Driver. Certainly. The facts in the case effectual measures for the accomplishment of the to-circumstances, you will not wonder

tates is a sacred right, and have pledged their for- some new home they had ch Mr. Home. The validity of the title is well actunes, their lives, and their sacred honor to defend west.' The first objects which knowledged; for it is a fact, forgotten by many, that it. Where then, Sir, is the place for your pious were apparently two gentlemen Freeman family; both being the children of a com- hearts with a petition for that which you avow you ance of officers of the army. The estates in question, in the plain and positive injunction? Permit me to ask, Sir, whether God has not, children, driven by a brethren, which is continued to the present hour, has olent commands to 'do justly' and to 'love mercy'? the file, and was fastened to the vil of the estate has been, and still is, followed with con- command to repent? Has he not done so, in a thou- the rear was brought up by eight equences of degradation and suffering, both mental sand other precepts of love and reason, which soph. women whose children in the and physical, which no earthly language can deline- istry itself can hardly pervert; which pride and covate. To the deprivation of the greatest good, has etousness only can resist? What more, Sir, can He than iron, which been added the infliction of the greatest evil. Noth- do to direct moral beings to love their neighbors as less owners. As I passed the fette ing has been left them to render life preferable to themselves, than He has done? What higher mo- a thrill of horror passed through on-existence, but the single consideration that it is tives can He place before them? What better and the tears rushing to my eyes, o in the most deplorable circumstances, as a mean promises to the obedient? What more tremendous ored to catch their attention, with the of wo has been forced from them by the Freeman which God's long suffering mercy holds back? felt for them. The eye of one tall

[To be continued.]

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY

SOCIETY. The following extract from the Salem Observer, will show the vigor and activity with two of the negro men that ran away. which our friends in Essex County are en- had been purchased and dragged anan

Anti-Slavery Society of Salem and Vicinity .- At Anti-Slavery Society on the evening of the 28th inst. the following persons were appointed delegates to a 'mart' ever viewed with terror by to the Convention to be held in this town on the 11th of June next, for the purpose of forming a County feelings became too exercicing to be Anti-Slavery Society.
Salem.—Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor, Messrs. Wm.

Danvers .- Rev. John Holrayd, Rev. Charles Sew. else, suitable to their characters got all, Rev. Milton P. Braman, Messrs. Jesse Putnam, Messes Black, Richard Hood, Abner Sanger, and ish him. They first flogged him see

Dodge. It was also voted to add to the above, all for fear he should again attempt to n such clergymen as are members of the Society.
Oliver C. Felton, Sec. pro tem.
Rufus Putnam, Rec. Sec. Salem, April 30, 1834.

NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We learn from the Ohio Palladium, that a such facts, the progress of every be such facts, the new Anti-Slavery Society has been formed in 'slave traders' who visit us semi-s Ohio. The two first articles of the consti- through our borders, would furnish he 1. This Society shall be called the Anti-Slavery

Society of Columbiana and Fairfield, Columbiana Co. Ohio, and shall be auxiliary to the National Anti-Slavery Society. 2. The objects of the Society shall be, to endeav or by all means sanctioned by law, bumanity, and the Christian religion, to effect the abolition of slav-

ry in the United States; to improve the character and condition of the free people of color; to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights; to obtain for them equal civil and head of one cleft onen with an axe. olitical privileges with the whites. JOSEPH WOODS, President. JOHN MENDENHALL, Vice-President.

LOT HOLMES, Secretary, JOHN DIXON, Treasurer, LEWIS MORGAN, CHARLES H. PRESTON, JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,

[From the Emancipator of April 29.] MR. GURLEY IN NEW-YORK.

e blown large enough to make any display in bustg. He has held two meetings. One in the session
oom of the brick church, and the other in main body
f the Middle Putch. We attended both, and took

Arrest of Slaves.

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publicly upor

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mentioned in the 23d chapter of No near 3000 people. His audiencould ascertain, amounted to which we heartily hope will

SLAVERY RECORD

[From the St. Louis Observer. TO THEOPHILUS.

Have we not all one father? Hall one God created us? Why do we deal tree erously every man against his brother by p faning the covenant of our fathers?

A scene that occurred not twelve me feeling manifested at the conclu He made not the slightest effort to ac fixed gaze, his silent expression was you are of that hated race, my oppor Keep your kindness for some one w spair has not rendered desperate.' Was tinued our journey mostly in silence, mein choly reflections are not generally so ones. When we arrived at the next to we enquired who the company were and the poor negroes were chained? We we informed by persons who knew all the cumstances, that the company had been tained two or three days in conseque a wife whom he tenderly loved. As drew nigh the fatal river which was to dured, and he braved the co

of like instances, equally harrowing to feelings of all friends of humanity.

When I heard

Murder of Negro Traders .- Two 1 men, (negro traders,) named Jesse an Kirby from Georgia, were most ill murdered on the night of the 23d alt. negroes. Their throats were cut, and head of one cleft open with an axe.

out into the woods and laving him

poor man was then corded to a board

companions in the manner I have de

his afflicted family. When I heard to rative, 'Alas!' said I, 'that poor fellow

well reject my sympathy.' These an

most excellent Theophilus,' and,

the interest of those who boast the

night, and the next day chained

some rails, they inflicted the blows wil

Two negroes were the active per of this act-but others are suppo complices. Seven of them are now large; three men, two boys and two wo The utmost vigilance has been used to hend them, but without success. The try should be on the watch. They from Maryland, and will no doubt attenget back.

The unfortunate men were robbed of We have been trying, for a week or two past, to their money by the inhuman villains, their money by the inhuman dolar to provements of Mr. Gurley in this city, but are still nable to go much into particulars. His errand was not speedily apprehended, a reward with the solution of the solution of the speedily apprehended, a reward with the solution of the offered for them.-Fam.

and perhaps have even intruded on your patience. I solicit you to present my very amicable respects to our mutual and distinguished friend to the colored population, Mr. Garrison, and as a opportunity may occur, to all the members of the Society, with my grateful acknowledgments for the favor with which they have honored me, and do, my dear Sir, assure yourself of the amity, respect, and esteem of your affectionate friend and colleague, GEO. BENSON.

I noticed, in a late Liberator, an allusion to letter from me and to my advanced age.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

I remont Asti-Slavery Convention.—The State doi: Slavery Convention, Delta and advanced age. The members of the slaves of the state your affectionate friend to have attained almost 82 years, without the aid of spectacles, which I now mention as an apology for the defects your my discover in composition and hand wrije microlar and the contract of the microl manner of of the Arrest of Slaves .- A man named Elias

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SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834. NEW VERSION OF OUR SAVIOUR'S

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GOLDEN RULE. BY R. R. GURLEY.

ed in New-York on the 23d ult. upon against their oppressors. inciples of the Colonization Society,

me, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for know not what it is. The sentidisguised by words, or it would need re. According to this Reverend ation Commentator, the question which ald put to ourselves is, not what we n do to others, or what, in a change of stances, they ought to do to us? but can they reasonably expect from us, and elif situations were reversed) could we nably expect from them? This does a to me a manifest pollution of the pure duniversal rule of justice, which our Saas promulgated. It is poisoning the wa-

and distressed; and he replies to his ing brother, 'Can you "reasonably ex- me from the ground.' that I will give you the fruits of my d self-denial? I do not believe you If do it to me.' The highwayman says elf. I will disencumber this wealthy molished the Lalaurie den.

The molished again on Friday night, with a vacant stare or stiff estempt, became he 'reasonably expects' manifest him with the like barbarity! The thief establing 'not guilty,' when arraign-stead of pleading 'not guilt er of his purse, for I have reason to et" that the complainant would have ed my property any more than I The purchaser and holder of properly may now say to the Judge whom he stands to receive sen-"Tistrue I know the article was stolen, my father bought it, and when I receivrom him. I have known always that right of property in the goods originated me, and that it could originate in nothler: but consider our situation; my fawanted the goods very much; his situamade them necessary to him, and I find on aggressary and very convenient to me. add the goods "reasonably expect" that persons as we, situated as we were, If not bay them, or could I " reasonably

Mr. Garley is one of those, and perhaps the first time that I have ever remarked ies. dy upon his many reprehensible writsk;- If any shall add unto these things, written in this book.

FACTS. They choose darkness rather than light, because

e community with astonishment and horror, stand erect! ression. The sufferers are not allowed, in any form, to lay their grievances before the public; and the planters, aware that the scenes which fall under their daily notice would, if published, shock and offend their northern neighbors, studiously aim to keep at of sight, all that could bring slavery into

ken to understand the true nature of slavery friends of abolition.

slaves, that 'cruelty is the rule, and kindness the exception.' Yet we are forced to believe it. Why are the white people of the South so angry at every attempt to examine their social system? why do they threaten and denounce all who dare to publish the truth respecting it? It is because they are aware, that if one-tenth or one-hundredth part of Mr. Gurley's ambition appears not to have respecting it? It is because they are aware, ject of them. slied with the success of his famous that if one-tenth or one-hundredth part of the sufferings of their wretched victims could publish on this all-important question of the raise of Clarkson's Letter. He has the sunder-nade a bolder push. He has under-nade a bolder push. He has underpade a bolder push. read and considered with candor by all magnitude and importance demand it. sacred volume. In his discourse de-miseration for the oppressed, and indignation

The imperiect developements of the system of slavery which have already appeared, litical paper the Free Press is anti-masonic. aterpreted, this law makes it no duty for have done much to open the eyes of the pub-Is interpreted, this law makes it no duty for continuous and the continuous all other men alike, to treat them as the continuous and the continuou Juable as that conscience decides, the South, would publish still more of their observations. We wish to see pictures, not Colonization Society, in an address to its auxiliaries, merely of the great crimes committed against made the following statement of its financial condithe slaves, but of their daily life, of their tion: huts, their clothing, their various labors in the house and field, and of their whips, their fetters, the thumb-screws, the stocks, the penses of collection, which are not inconsiderable. cobbing boards with which they are punished, and of the hounds with which they are hunted. We wish to know what rights they have in practice, as well as by law. We wish to understand their feelings, wishes, and meditations.

The facts which we wish to see, are now by degrees being brought before the public. The effect which they will produce, when more fully developed and generally-circulated, must be irresistible.

The covetous man is asked to relieve the THE LATE SLAVEHOLDING ATROCITY. 'The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto

> The following additional information, in which all the New-Orleans papers agree, confirms our conjecture in the last Liberator as to the composition of the crowd who demolished the Lalaurie den.

slaveholders, who prosecuted these investiga- Paid by the Society, tions, and brought forth the bones of the For the Physician of the Colony, miserable victims of as diabolical a system At present there is but one permanent of tyranny as ever disgraced the annals of physician.- There have, at times, been two, and one for mankind. No, no! it was not slaveholders. mankind. No, no! it was not slaveholders.

They were alarmed at these proceedings.

They were frightened at the threats of 'venThey were frightened at the geance on other persons who had been guilty OF SIMILAR CONDUCT to that of Madame Laaurie.' (Madame! How polite to this she supplies from one part of the Colony to antiger!) They were troubled at the violation of Order. Order!—'scandalous outrages!' for public buildings, medicines, and sundry incidental charges, estimated at impolitic movement!' Dreadful indeed!

' Most as bail, good mother, As kill a king and marry with his brother.'

Well might the slaveholding aristocrats of New-Orleans be alarmed. The members of the inquisition could not have had more cause of alarm; if an indignant populace were dignizer open the cells, tombs of living men, unsuppose the colls, tombs of living men, unsuppose to the cells, tombs of living men, unsuppose to the cells. spect," in a reverse of circumstances, that of alarm; if an indignant populace were digging open the cells, tombs of living men, unforming auxiliary societies, collecting funds, and diffusing information respecting those, who complain of distributed is a sum of the same time and their hellish mysteries, and at the same time of th ging open the cells, tombs of living men, undoes not hesitate to impute the most prof- undermining and abolishing the seat of such to principles, and the most unhallowed cruelties. 'The U. S. troops' were called res to the abolitionists in general. This in to put a stop to these dangerous discover- During the three last years, the receipts

Men of New England, have you nothing Received in donations - - gs, and unwarrantable acts. I was willing to do with slavery? You do not pay troops, Expended hat he and his Society should expire in as your sons do not command them and fill their Leaving a balance on hand, on the 31st ranks to protect murderers from the conty of my country and countrymen; but when

you much peace as was consistent with the saferanks to protect murderers from the consequences of their crimes! You are not

Which has since been expended.
Making an average expenditure of about see him casting his colonization slime over yourselves liable to be called to Georgia or dollars, consisting of charges for blessed page of the book of life, I must Louisiana to protect just such fiends as mand him of another passage of that same

Madame Lalaurie and her mate!

Transportation and subsistence of emigrants on their passage
Their subsistence at Liberia for 6 months.

If the secret things which are shrouded Compensation of the agents and officers of the Society at the Colony, for public God shall add unto him the plagues that are beneath the earth, if one half of this republic should rise up, if the death wounds of the whip, the bludgeon, the rifle and the red hot Expenses of administration within the irons should gape before us, and all those who have been tied up in private dungeons, Some of the recent developements in re- and starved to death, should rattle their chains and to slavery, particularly that which has and bones together, there would not be a taken place at New-Orleans, have struck hair on a head in New-England but would

Of all the reprobate, None seemed maturer for the flames of Hell,

would let them entirely alone, and only enact in general, that they should be in the hands of their masters, as Job was in those of the

that the veil is raised for a moment, and we this Society, as a new and sure omen of the 631 emigrants were sent to Liberia, and the expend

for the declaration, made by the son of a State on this question, as manifested by this a slave would certainly be manumitted and sent to slaveholder, in speaking of the treatment of Convention, is one of deep interest. Dele- Liberia!!!

Our own course in relation to it, as editors,

In 1820, 1821, and 1822, - -

1823, - - - - 1824, - - - - 1825, - - - - -

1020,						14,770 %
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\$112,841 89

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To secure a strict accountability, each donation is

sels &c. estimated at
An expense of \$3,000 has been lately in

\$4,5000 and expenditures appear to have been as

schools, arms, and military supplies, public buildings, medicines, and sundry incidental expenses

4.500

United States -

During this period, 681 emigrants have been sent to Liberia, being an average of 227 in each year. From this view of the expenses of the Society, it follows, that those incurred in the transportation of the community with astonishment and horror. Yet accounts of ill-treatment of slaves, seldem appear in our common newspapers,—
It is ossubly a capital offence in them all. But they are systematically concealed. A close the compensation to the necessary of the Colony.

This is the expenses of the Colony.—

This is the expenses of the Colony.—

This is readly accounted for by the consideration the expenses of the Colony.—

This is readly accounted for by the consideration the system of the proposed the expenses of the Colony.—

This is readly accounted for by the consideration the

This detailed view of the expenses of the colony

ands are unstained with human blood. It to publish the whole article, but the following passage, leaving a balance of \$13,451, to be devourto publish the whole article, but the following to publish the whole article, but the following the whole article, but the fo

obtain a glimpse of the dreadful tragedies success of our cause. We recognize among tures were \$53,201 13—averaging more than SEVwhich it covers. Much pains as we have tathe officers some of the known and tried

ENTY EIGHT DOLLARS to each emigrant! And yet a benevolent public has been annually in this country, we were scarcely prepared for the declaration, made by the scarcely prepared the declaration, made by the scarcely prepared for the declaration, made by the scarcely prepared the declaration and the free hatter of slavery friends of abolition.

Swindled out of its money by the assertion, constant-required to pay a sum not less than five dollars, to promote the objects of the Convention.

king's government had no intention of committing single act of hostility towards that of Hayti.'-Ne Orleans Bee.

Atrocious .- As the steamboat Splendid was starting from Natchez, on the 4th ult., a shot was fired from a house near the wharf, which killed one of the Our own course in relation to it, as editors, will be the same that it has been. The columns of the Free Press are opened to a fair discussion of the whole question. As a political paper the Free Press is anti-masonic.'

It is a blacksmith by trade, and a man of good character, from New-Orleans, where has been working at his test the first transfer. he has been working at his trade. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and is about 30 years of age. Three persons, suspected of participating in the murder have been arrested and committed to prison.

Effects of Intemperance .- A woman named Donny, and took up her residence for the night in a cel-lar in Moit-street. She had not been long in it, when some person offered to treat her to ardent spirits, which she partook of, and then in return treated her new acquaintance to grog. In a short time she be-came perfectly insensible, and remained so during the night; and when she recovered from the effects \$5,625 66 of her drunkenness, yesterday morning, she found that she had been robbed of \$300, being all she possessed in the world, and which she had been accumulating for many years.

Genius of Universal Emancipation.—It gives us pleasure to see that the friends of the cause in Philadelphia have made arrangements for the continuance of the paper, formerly conducted by Benjamin Lundy, and recently by the late Kvan Lewis. Dr. Edwis P. Atlee, a well known member of the Society of Friends, 'has assumed the responsibilities of the work. He will be assisted by several individuals equally interested.' The April number, issued under the new arrangement, has appeared, and fully and equaly interested. The April number, issued under the new arrangement, has appeared, and fully sustains the well earned reputation of that veteran Anti-Slavery periodical.

Chinese Dinner .- Sincapore is an island belong ing to Great Britain, situated near the southern ex tremity of Malacca. In June last, Mr. Haki, a chi nese merchant, entertained the whole of the Europ an merchants and military officers of the city of Si 18,487 34 capore with a splendid Chinese dinner. In the bill of fare we find the following 'delicious novelties:' Soups of bird's nests, trogs and ducks' livers; a hasher of stewed elephants' tails with a sauce of lizard's eggs; a stewed porcupine served up with the fat of turtle; fish-maws served up with sea-weed; a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the bor-der with peacocks' combs. (this dish cost \$500; jellies made from the rhinosceros' hide; fruit fro Malacca and Rio; wines from Europe, &c. &c.

Transplanting .- William Oakes, of Ipswich, ha Transplanting.—William Oakes, of Ipswich, has communicated to the N. E. Farmer, a new and simple instrument for transplanting small trees.—It consists simply of a tin cylinder, 8 or 10 inches high, and 4 or 5 in diameter. This is placed over the young plant, and pushed down into the soil, nearly to the bottom of the roots; it is then to be taken up. bringing the plant and the earth along with it. It may then be carried, and placed in the hole prepar-ed to receive it, and the transplanter very easily re-moved, sleaving the tree erect, and surrounded by the soil in which it first grew. A plant may be kept several days in the transplanter uninjured.

Our zealous contemporary, W. L. GARRISON, ed itor of the Liberator, has often excited our astonishment by his indefatigable labors in the cause of 'abolition,' wherein it is opined by many that his zeal is in advance of his discretion. Of this we speak not out Mr. Garrison has been so continually occupi (we mean his time) with the cause of the colored people, that he never has, to our knowledge, taken to himself a wife, though we see no reason why he should not 'lead about a wife or a sister,' as well as any other; and of course we have felt afraid that his good *name* would perish with him. But happily the occasion for fear is removed, and no farther appreoccasion for fear is removed, and no farther appre-hension on that head need be entertained. A Soci-ety has been formed in New-York, which has de-

'---latest time from blank oblivion,

500 Garrison Society, and the following is one of the resolutions adopted at a primary meeting:

'Resolved, That the paper of Court

nded down to posterity.' We only hope that these little Garrisons may be nned.-Philadelphia Gazette

Death of Mrs. Burns .- It is with regret that we announce that intelligence arrived here last night by the Defiance coach, of the demise of the venerable the Denance coach, of the denies of the venerative relict of our national bard. The melancholy event took place at her own house in Dumfries, at H o'clock on Wednesday night, and the information was communicated in a letter to her sister at Mauchline, where we believe the eldest son of the poet is at present residing.—Kilmanock Journal.

A retired soldier has been arrested as the murder er of Caspar Hauser. The informer was a of Cologue, who refused the rewards offered I the rewards offered by the King of Bavaria and Lord Stanhope.

The celebrated German jurist, Fuerbach, died lately at Frankfort, it is supposed from poison. He was a kind patron of the unfortunate Caper Hauser, and the most zealous in his endeavors to discover the murderers of that mysterious youth.

Convention of Delegates of the Anti-Slavery Societies and the friends of Immediate Emancipation in the New-England States, the Managers have determined that this

The meeting of citizens at Faneuil Hall, last Monday, to decide on the acceptance of the Act of the last Legislature, respecting the manner of choosing the School Committee, was very thinly attended. We believe there were not more than thirty persons present. The consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed.—Transcript.

A young man of highly respectable connexions in New-York, who was married a few weeks since, was on Wednesday last committed to prison for stealing a watch, some spoons, and other things.

The cholera made its appearance on a plantation two cases in the town, but no deaths.

CONVENTION OF THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR. FELLOW-CITIZENS:

has been given.
Your own views of the situation in which we stand, None seemed maturer for the flames of Hell, He was a hypocrite on earth.'

This detailed view of the expenses of the colony is given not only that public opinion may exercise a salutary control over the expenditures; but likewise with the view of making an explanation, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory, of some incidents of recent occurrence.

This detailed view of the expenses of the colony is given not only that public opinion may exercise a salutary control over the expenditures; but likewise with the view of making an explanation, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory, of some incidents of recent occurrence.

This detailed view of the expenses of the colony is the respect to the rest of the citizens of this Republic, would seem to render it unnecessary to do more than announce the fact, that the Convention would have place. But lest an unanticipated apathy should prevail in some portion of our country, from which it is teasible to send Delegates, I have, in conformity to the desire of the colons, when we stand in the with respect to the rest of the citizens of this Republic, would seem to render it unnecessary to do more than announce the fact, that the Convention would have place. But lest an unanticipated apathy should prevail in some portion of our country, from which it is teasible to send Delegates, I have, in conformity to the desire of the colons, when the republic would seem to render it unnecessary to do more than announce the fact, that the Convention would lake place. But lest an unanticipated apathy should prevail in some portion of our country, from which it is teasible to send Delegates, I have, in conformity to the desire of the Conventional Board, appended with respect to the rest of the citizens of this Republic, would seem to render it unnecessary to do more than announce the fact, that the Convention would lake place. But lest an unanticipated apathy should like place. But lest an unanticipated apathy should like place. But lest an unanticipated apathy should be appeared by the

Shooting him like a wild beast, when overtaken in an attempt to escape—these complement that they need not like him spare the life. The laws would then be witnesses to what the practice is, and we should all awake from that guilty apathy, which is dianght most prudent to let pass without any notice. The newspapers, by common understanding, do not mention such events; they excite little conversation—not so much as an all seasons and the murderers not only standing and the murderers not only should be ast, when overtaken in an attempt to escape—these complete that they need not like him short the laws would then be witnesses to what the practice is, and we should all awake from that guilty apathy, which is aiding and abetting the most shocking murders every week of our lives.

CAMBRIDGE.

Thus it was made to appear, at that period, that there was a balance on hand, in the treasury, of \$6, 534, 17, and no intimation was given that the Society was struggling under any pecuniary embarrass ments; yet, at the last annual meeting of the Society, it was stated that it was involved in debt to an amount exceeding \$10,000!—By what profligacy, or wastefulness, or mismanagement, has this immense debt been incurred in so short a period of the was a balance on hand, in the treasury, of \$6, 534, 17, and no intimation was given that the Society was struggling under any pecuniary embarrass ments; yet, at the last annual meeting of the Society, it was stated that it was involved in debt to an amount exceeding \$10,000!—By what profligacy, or wastefulness, or mismanagement, has this immense debt been incurred in so short a period of time?

WALTHAM.

BERNARD WHITMAN.

CHARLES FOLLEN, Society to eject us from the lan Missachusetts—and the murderers not only go unhung and unindicted, but mingle in society on an equal footing with men, whose ociety on an equal footing with men, whose ery Society. We have not room this week transportation and subsistence of emigrants on their improvement, in even the most favored parts of the lamentable deficiency of the lam untry, loudly demands our utmost endeavors to effect a change; and there appears no more rational

course than to assemble, periodically, the best talents among us, to concert measures for our elevation.

Extracts from the Minutes. Each County, &c. in which a Society, Auxiliary of the Convention was, or should be formed, was at

liberty to send five delegates.

And where no such Society was formed, two delegates may be returned. Each delegation, on presenting its credential, is

HENRY SIPKINS, Cor. Sec. New-York, March 25, 1834.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. Refusal to Pay the United States by the French Government, and consequent Resignation

of Ministers. FRANCE. Chamber of Deputies, April 1st. The project of a law authorizing the appropriation of 25,000,000 f. for the payment of all claims of indemnity preferred by the Government of the United States, was remersion, Vt.; Philip Harris, Wilberforce, U. jected by a vote of 176 to 168-majority Canada. against the bill 8.

In consequence of this decision, the Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani resigned their places in the ministry.
London, April 4, 1834.—We received yes

to be engaged in the discussion of a project of law for a grant of 25,000,000 of francs in payment of all the claims made on France the Government of the United States. Since these observations were written we have received, by express, the whole of the French papers of Wednesday, with a letter from our regular Paris correspondent, dated Wednesday afternoon. Their contents are important. The Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Sebastiani, Minister of State, without a portefeuille, have resigned. Their resolution to that effect was taken on Tuesday evening, in confect was taken on Tuesday evening, in con-

sequence of the rejection, by the Chamber of Deputies of the Ministerial project of a law for a grant of 25,000,000f, (£1,000,000) to be appropriated to the liquidation of all claims made on France by the Government of the United States, for losses sustained by the operation of the Berlin and Milan Dewhich those decrees were followed.

emed by the Duke de Broglie, a decided en chosen, nor does it appear that up to taken with that view.

Paris, Wednesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. The following paragraph appears in the Moniteur of this morning:

'This evening, after the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Dake de Broglie and Gen. Sebastiani delivered the resignations into the hands of the King.'

By referring to the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, you will find that the project of law authorizing the appropriation of 25,000,080f. (£1, 000,000 stg) for payment of all claims to indemnity preferred by the Government of the United States on France, was rejected by a majority of 176 against 168, making un absolute majority of 8 against the project.

Great exertions had been made by Ministers to induce the Chamber to vote for the project, and on no previous occasion perhaps did the Duke de Broglie use his powers of oratory to so great an extent as on this. But those who had made up their minds that a grant of 12,000,000f would have been a very ample compensation of the real amount of loss sustained, being told that they must vote for the 25,000,000f proposed by the project, or against the project altogether, inasmuch as a convention with the United States stipulating for that sum had been signed, and must either be fully executed or wholly rejected, preferred the rejection, with all the consequences it threatened, to the chance of a vote by which they were required to provide for what appeared to them an unnecessary surplus.

Four O'Clock. Nothing further has transpired in reference to the resignation of the Duke de Broglie. The minority in which he and his colleagues were left yesterday has not acted so powerfully on the movement of the funds, as we B. expected previously to the opening of the Bourse. The 3 per cents declined only 25 extent, and remained steady.

New-England Anti-Slavery Society to call a Convention of Delegates of the Anti-Slavery Emancipation in the New-England States, the Managers have determined that this Convention shall be held in Boston, on the last Tuesday in May next.

The Committee appointed to carry the above resolution into effect, have called upon a number of the most respected friends of freedom, to join them in giving this general invitation.

All the Anti-Slavery Societies in New-England are requested to send Delegates, and all the friends of immediate emancipaabout a mile from Port Gibson, Mississippi, on the Ist April, and up to the 10th there had been forty-two cases and six deaths. There had been one or fervent prayer to Almighty God that he fervent prayer to Almighty God that he would direct and bless our efforts to abolish slavery throughout our land, to deliberate solemnly and calmly upon the best means to accomplish this just and holy undertaking;

S. K. RATHBOY GEORGE WM. BENSON S. E. SEWALL, BROOKLYN, CT. SAMUEL J. MAY. JAMES G. BARBADOES JAMES D YATES. NEW-HAVEN ROBERT B. HALL, SIMEON S. JOCELYN. PORTLAND.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, NATHAN WINSLOW, JAMES APPLETON, SAMBEL E. HUSSEY, JAMES F. OTIS. JOHN WINSLOW, P. H. GREENLEAF.

S. L. Pomror.

PROVIDENCE.

JOSIAH CADY, HENRY CUSHING.

JOSEPH SOUTHWICK. NOTICE.

tion, are requested to meet at the house of for sale at this office. Mr. Robert Roberts, No. 5, Second-street, on

BANGOR.

WATERVILLE.

AUGUSTA.

G. L. LE Row.

Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

The Fourth Annual Convention will be held in New-York, on the first Monday of June next. Any county, where an auxiliary Society exists, has the liberty of sending five delegates.

CASE just received from Naples, to be sold by dozen or single pot. For sale by J. B. PERO, Feb. 26.

Nos. 2 & 3 Dock Square

LIST OF LETTERS received at this Office since our last.

Joseph Cooper, Southwark, Eng.; William Bryant, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Bigelow, Hudson, Ohio; Abner H. Francis, Trenton, N. J.;

GARRISON JUVENILE SOCIETY.

This youthful band, under the care and management of Mrs. Jasper, will celebrate terday, by express, the French papers of Tuesday. The Journal des Debats says, the French Chamber of Deputies continues their First Anniversary on Monday the 12th inst. at the Belknap-street Church. An address will be delivered on the occasion, by Rev. Mr. Collier. Services to commence at 3 o'clock precisely. Punctuality is particuarly requested of the members.

Parents, and all others interested, are politely invited to attend.

LECTURES

SLAVERY AND ITS REMEDY.

its Remedy. By Amos A. PHELPS, Pastor of Pine-street Church, Boston. Price 50 cents.

This work is one of the best, if not the very best among the numerous publications which have appeared in defence of the doctrines and measures of abolitionists. It crees, and the British Orders in Council with contains the sanction of one HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR CLERGYMEN, of various de-A convention had been signed by which nominations, to the doctrine of IMMEDIATE the French Government had engaged to pay ABOLITION. It is extremely pungent, argu the 25,000,000f. Its non-fulfilment, in consequence of the vote of the Chamber, was The folly, the wickedness, and the suicidal obstacle to his continuance in office. No tendency of the course pursued by the friends successor to the Duke de Broglie has yet of gradual emancipation, and of the colonization scheme, are delineated in a masterly Wednesday afternoon any steps had been manner. It also contains a valuable Appendix, partly from the pen of Mr. Joshua Coffix, giving an account of the numerous insurrections which have taken place among the slaves since the introduction of slavery into this country. The work occupies 284 pages, large 18mo.

> CONTENTS. DECLARATION OF SENTIMENT. Address to Clergymen.

LECTURE I. The sin of slavery—question stated; slavery defined; definition explained and illustrated; the question not one of mere abstraction; slavery in all cases, either is or is not sin; it is in all cases, falsehood in theory; tyranny in practice; a violation of God's law; and a parent of abominations, originating and perpetuating the foreign inations—originating and perpetuating the foreign slave-trade, with all its connected sins and woes; also the domestic; and being the fruitful source of

licentiousness.

LECTURE II. Objections Answered—and slavery shown to be, I, not peculiar in the United States in respect to its innocence and the difficulties of its removal; 2, not sanctioned by the bible; 3, that the slave is not unqualified for freedom; 4, that slavery is not entailed, so as to cancel or diminish

LECTURE III. The Remedy of Slavery .- The sub-DECTRE III. The Remedy of Slavery.—The sub-ject undergoing a new and thorough investigation; the people of the North better qualified to judge on the question of remedy then are the people of the South; the remedy, whatever it be, is to be determined on general principles, and not on the determined on general principles, and not on the supposition of excepted eases; it must respect the rights and interests of the injured, in preference to those of the injurers; it is, complete and universal emancipation. This is to be effected, not by any schemes of gradual emancipation; but by that of immediate emancipation. The scheme explained; the mode and plan for earlying it into effect stated.

LECTURE IV. Objections Answered,-The scheme of Immediate Emancipation shown, 1, not to be fraught with danger to the nation; nor 2, with dan-ger to the master's life; nor 3, with danger to his inerest; nor 4, with ruin to the slave; nor 5, with what some regard as most horrible, amalgamation

A. History of insurrections.

B. The objection that the slave is contented and happy answered.

C. Reformers must expect opposition and persecu-

centimes' and afterwards recovered to that D. Extracts from speeches at the Temperance Convention.

E. Extracts from Parliamentary papers showing that the colonies at Sierra Leone and Liberia afford

facilities to the slave trad In conformity with a resolution of the The author's reasons for abandoning the scheme of

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE colored woman from 25 to 40 years of age, who is capable of performing plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Also a girl, from 14 to 16 years of age, to assist in chamber work, go on errands, attend table, &c. A mother and daughter, or an elder and younger sister, might find the situation pleasant and permanent, if they are neat, industrious, and faithful; they will receive kind treatment and good wages .-Apply at this office.

LIKENESS OF WM. WILBERFORCE. UST received by James G. Barbadoes, No. 26, Brattle-street, a quantity of the above prints, lithographed from a London bopy, and pronounced, by individuals who were familiar with Mr. Wilberforce, an excellent likeness. Price 75 cents. Orders, post paid, for any number will be attended to. May 10.

BOARDING.

RS. MARSHALL, No. 72, Centre-St.
New-York, is now prepared to accommodate a few boarders. The location is in a pleasant part of the city, and near the place of meeting of the annual Convention. Mrs. M. is permitted to refer to Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. P. T. Raymond, Messrs. T.

L. Jinnings, and P. A. Bell. New-York, May 1, 1834.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing extracts from Mr. Garrison's Report of his mission to England. This day published and for sale at this office. 12 1-2 cents single, \$1,60 per dozen, \$8,00 per. hundred.

MERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY RE-PORTER, published monthly in New York, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, each number containing 16 royal 8 vo. pages. Orders taken at this Office. Subscribers may have them sent by mail at 50 cts. per annum, or delivered in the city at 75 April 26. cts.

The colored Citizens of Boston, particularly the young men, friendly to organizing a Society, auxiliary to the General Convences of Salemand vicinity. A few copies April 26

REAL NAPLES SOAP.

THE FIRST WANDERER.

BY MARIA J. JEWSBURY. CREATION'S HEIR !- the first, the last, That knew the world his own ;-Yet stood he, mid his kingdom vast, A fugitive-o'erthrown Faded and frail his glorious form, And changed his soul within, Whilst Fear, and Sorrow, Strife, and Storm, Told the dark secret-Sin!

Unaided and alone on earth, He hade the heavens give car ;-But every star that sang his birth, Kept silence in its sphere : He saw, round Eden's distant steep, Angelic legions stray :-Alas! he knew them sent to keep His guilty foot away.

Then, reckless, turned he to his own,-The world before him spread :-But Nature's was an altered tone And breathed rebuke and dread The thunder peal, and rocking gale, Answered the storm-swept sea, Whilst crashing forests joined the wail; And all said- Cursed for thee.'

This, spoke the lion's prowling roar, And this the victim's cry; This, written in defenceless gore, Forever met his eye: And not alone each sterner power Proclaimed just Heaven's decree,-The faded leaf, the dying flower, Alike said- Cursed for thee.

Though mortal, doomed to many a length Of life's now narrow span, Sons rose around in pride and strength ;-They, too, proclaimed the ban. 'T was heard, amid their hostile spears, Seen, in the murderer's doom, Breathed from the widow's silent tears, Felt in the infant's tomb.

Ask not the wanderer's after-fate. His being, birth, or name,-Enough that all have shared his state. That man is still the sam Still brier and thorn his life o'ergrow, Still strives his soul within: Whilst Care, and Pain, and Sorrow show The same dark secret-Sin.

> [From the Detroit Courier.] NEW-ENGLAND.

The hills of New-England-How proudly they rise, In the wildness of grandeur, To blend with the skies! With their far azore outline, And tall ancient trees ;-New-England, my country, I love thee for these!

The vales of New-England That eradle her streams; That smile in their greenness Like land in our dreams; All sunny with pleasure, Embosomed in case,-New-England, my country, I love thee for these

The woods of New-England-Still verdant and high, Though rocked by the tempests Of ages gone by: Remance dims their arches And speaks in the breeze.-New-England, my country, I love thee for these!

The streams of New-England, That roar as they go, Or seem in their stillness But dreaming to flow : O bright gilds the sunbeam Their march to the seas,-New-England, my country, I love thee for these!

The houses of New-England Free, fortuned and fair : O many a heart treasures Its teraphim there! E'en more than thy mountains Or streamlets, they please,-New-England, my country, I love thee for these!

God shield thee, New-England, Dear land of my birth! And thy children that wander Afar o'er the earth : Thou 'rt my country, wherever My lot shall be cast,-Take thou to thy bosom My ashes, at last!

> THE NIGHTINGALE. BY MRS. HEMANS.

When twilight's gay and pensive hour Brings the low breeze, and shuts the flower, And bids the solitary star Shine, in pale beauty, from afar;

And peasants seek the village dale, And mists from the river-wave arise, And dew in every blossom lies; When evening's primrose opes, to shed

When gathering shades the landscape veil,

Soft fragrance round her grassy bed; When glow-worms in the wood-walk light Their lamp, to cheer the traveller's sight; At that calm hour, so still, so pale,

Awakes the lonely nightingale; And, from a hermitage of shade, Fills, with her voice, the forest-glade; And sweeter far that melting voice,

Than all which through the day rejoice; And still shall bard and wanderer love The twilight music of the grove. Father, in Heaven! bh! thus when day,

And silent hours wast peace on earth, And hush the louder strains of mirth ; Thus my sweet songs of praise and prayer To Thee my spirit's offering bear : Yon star, my signal, set on high,

With all its cares, hath passed away,

For vesper hymns of piety. So may thy mercy and thy power Protect me through the midnight hour, And balmy sleep, and visions blest, Smile on thy servant's bed of rest:

TO LAVINIA.

Though every virtue, every grace That can adorn the mind and face, United shine in thee, Remember Heaven's peculiar care Has made thee good, and wise, and fair, And such as few can be.

Then let thy gratitude proclaim The source from whence thy virtues came, In works of usefulness; For what avails superior sense, If no examples flow from thence A mightier world to bless ?

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRDS. 'The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come.'

See, sister, see, on yonder bough The robin sits, I hear it now! Listen, sister to the note From robin-red-breast's little throat.'

The birds have returned to cheer us with was their pilot through the long journey? How manifest is that power which is above all animal instinct! We see God in all his their way through the devious air, have their It is true, but who gave them that instinct? Is it a matter of chance altogethcure retreat, are all pointed out by the finger of Him, whose care and regard is ever extended to the minutest of his works.

The return of the birds is in most undeviating order. Those, who left us last, who seemed unwilling to depart from their accustomed haunts, and to turn from those whose friendship they were wont to experi- usual when Captain James Ross went upon ence, are the first to greet us with their ver- a reconnoitering expedition into the interior nal melody. Thus, as soon as the spring of the country, to leave his uncle, the senior opens, we hear the blue-bird chirping upon captain, at head quarters, with a small party our housetops, and the song of the robin of five or six men, generally the least capaawakens us from our morning drowsiness. ble to bear fatigue. Upon one of these oc-The marsh-lark, too, is seen skimming casions, whilst the captain was in bed, his through the air, and the black bird returns to hut, or cabin, well lined with tarpaulins and his favorite meadow lands. The air is soon canvass, and his roof covered with deep re-peopled with its multitude of songsters, snow, having a small entrance with the view and the fields and woodlands resound with of excluding as much as possible the cold, swelling notes of music.-What a signal ex- and two or three loop-holes for the occasionample to man also to join the Anthem, and al admission of air, that the captain discovto make the song of praise universal!-Man ered an unusual pressure and noise of footis the only reasoning creature on earth; yet steps immediately above the spot where he seems to be the only doubting and thankless lay. Thinking it might be one of the men Creator has formed.

Ye savage carles, in mischief rife, Why rob sweet innocence of life?

If we recollect aright, we said something on the subject a year ago; we stated the importance of preventing the destruction of the birds and their use to farmers and gardeners by their destroying millions of troublesome

But on the whole, what signifies preaching or talking, or writing on these subjects? Sad experience may, after a course of years, bring people to an acknowledgment that these little animals were made for some other purpose than to be sported with and murdered by lazy men, and worthless boys; that they are of essential benefit to the agriculturist, and it is to his interest, as a cultivator of the soil, and to his credit, as a man of true feeling, that they be preserved .- Old Colony

JUSTICE SLOW BUT SURE. Our readers will remember an account, which we published not a month since, of the arrest of an impostor by the name of Sidney Screamer, a black fellow, who, under the pre tence of curing the mother-in-law of Patrick Ellis, a grocer at the corner of Prince and Mott streets, of the dropsy, obtained from his credulous employer ninety-five pieces of silver, with which, as he pretended, remarkable virtues were to be communicated to his boiled preparations of gin, spirits, brandy, Irish whiskey, cider, beer and soft soap. The ninety-five pieces of silver were put into the mixture by the Doctor in the presence of Elhis and the family, but in the language of the magistrate who took the complaint on the following day, the old lady on raising the For ought the family knew, the sun would lid of the pot, discovered that the money was missing, and the Doctor, had decamped.' Being subsequently found and arrested, he was conveyed to the police office to answer warrior soul, the vivid certainty, that he for the offence, where the magistrate, who considered it a case of 'palmistry,' was so did not expect to survive the meeting unlong and fruitlessly engaged in finding any thing in the Revised Statutes touching this species of offence, that the doctor availed himself of the opportunity to walk off. Although search was made immediately by gazed in silence upon their placid features, the officer for the Doctor it proved altogeth er fruitless, the chace was ultimately relinquished. Some time afterward, it appears plucked before the morning dew wasted from that the Doctor went to the house of a colored woman of the name of Susan Carter, in Hester street, where he wished board, and while there, availed himself of the temporary absence of the poor woman to open her bureau and steal a variety of wearing apparel, which he tied up in a bundle and was about to carry off, when she returned and surpris- alrous chief of the stormy revolution, as the ed him. He was taken to the police office, and committed to prison, by the name of John | exchanting thraldom of as pure an eloquence Williams, where he remained until yesterday, when he was tried in the Sessions for this ism. But alas! the silver wave of the Hudlast offence and convicted of petit larceny. for which the court adjudged him to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of six callender months-to be put on Blackwell's Island to be made to get out stone .- withered, the giver was 'a thing of earth N. Y. Courier.

DOCKING' HORSES.

We do not know of a more barbarous prac tice that receives the countenance of intelligent men, and men claiming to be moral and religious, than the practice of docking horses. If there be any one of our humane readers who has never witnessed this inhuman operation, we ask him, before he purchases a horse with only half a tail to procure a book, on farriery, and read a description of it: and we venture to say he will afterwards lend his aid towards abolishing the barbarous practice, by resolving never to buy a horse that has been subject to it. A very of seating himself on the gate-ways, posts, aside from the barbarity of the practice, for parently deriving great enjoyment from his to our view it disfigures the animal; and it appears a mystery that religious persons, in appears a mystery that religious persons, in particular, should encourage an attempt to improve what they consider the work of and then immediately jumped in himself, to docking, and we hope their example will be being nearly twenty feet deep. He natural-

letter recently received, states that after leaving St. for the future. But after the little fellow Salvador, (no date given.) he proceeded to the Iswas borne safely on shore, and had time to land of Pauls, where he found twenty-one poor un-recover breath, he exclaimed with childlike fortunate beings, the only survivors of ninety-one simplicity. Father do so again do Father ! fortunate beings, the only survivors of ninety-one men, women and children—crew and passengers of the English ship Lady Munro, cast away there. They had been shipwrecked ten days, but the bodies of the dead remained unburied. After performing

Bills of the South Bank, ones and twos, altered to free, by cutting the word five from other bills and passing it over the words one and two, are in circuitation. The cheaf is easily detected.—Ibid.

It is a south Bank, ones and two, altered to free, by cutting the word five from other bills and ledicacy, is, like the picture of a gaudy which her claims are included, makes provision for several others, of a like class, the whole amounting loading. The cheaf is easily detected.—Ibid.

A DELICIOUS DRAUGHT.

Yesterday we had the gratification of der John Bunvan. It bore an inscription on thaniel Poynder to Elizabeth, wife of John and I am resolved I will do it no longer. while he was pastor of the Baptist church in quest your name taken off the subscription their melody. Who conducted them? who Bedford. This can or goblet holds over a quart, and bears all the marks of the antique. The history of its transmigrations is as fol- with it; and really, Mr. D., we are at a loss works. These little warblers, that wing Evans, a deacon in Dr. Gifford's church, in London, and was inherited by a son, who refute all infidel schemes; These annual migrations are conducted by a power superme; the country, the plain, the hilltops, the accustomed tree, the safe seleter and sequence of the country of the coun article is transplanted to American shores, and we doubt not, that those who have read of his Pilgrim will be pleased to hear of his cup-minimum, sed jocundus.-Baptist Rep.

> Captain Ross and the Bear .- It was as it was, he beheld an enormous bear, snuffing about to find an entrance to the hut, which he was then approaching, and no doubt in a of mind to seize a loaded musket which was at hand, and levelled it at the monster as he severely wounded the animal that he immediately made off. He, however, shortly rehome as a curiosity.—Lit. Enquirer.

> Affecting Anecdote of Hamilton.-There is a touching and thrilling interest connected with the following incident in the life of the llustrious Hamilton, which has been related by the celebrated New-York florist, Grant Thorburn. The day before Hamilton met Burr on 'the dark and bloody ground,' at Weehawken, he went into Thorburn's store, and with more than his usual tender solemnity of manner, purchased a boquet of rare flowers for his lady and each of his children. He presented them in the evening with all that sweetness and delicacy so peculiar to rise and set upon him, still blest with a husband's and a father's love. What must have harmed!

> Just as the dawning light purpled the East, Hamilton rose, before his family awoke-he asleep in their innocence and beauty, and never dreaming of a flower that should be the pale and forbidden ground of false honor.

Their sweet scented boquets were bloomconjugal and parental love. As they looked upon pledges, perhaps the though stole into their hearts of their lover and father, as the friend of Washington, as the chivorator holding the charmed Senators in the as ever gushed from the fountain of patriotson was reddening with his blood, as he was borne back to the city, and to his home, to spread paleness and consternation through the border. * * * * Before the flowers had -a cold, pale dweller in eternity.

.In Organ well Developed .- Certain propensities are often exhibited in childhood In youth as well as age, the actions of an zebub placed the promised recompense on passion, which should be carefully watched, it may lead to good or evil. The following cause of this extraordinary procedure; to anecdote, related to us, furnishes an illustra-

A little boy, whose parents resided not many miles from this city, was in the habit capstans of wharves, and the like, much to small portion of the community acting upon this principle would be sufficient to abolish the annoyance of his parents, who tried hard to overcome this habit, but in vain. One be less saleable than a perfect one. Docking appears to us much worse than useless, seated on the capstan of the wharf, and apthe Creator. Many farriers have given up save his son from being drowned, the water speedily contagious .- Workingmen's Adro- ly supposed that the fright consequent on the sudden event, and the imminent danger to which he was exposed, would effectually Captain Percival, of the sch. Gen. Jackson, in a cure his son of such dangerous propensities enter recently received, states that after leaving St. for the future. But after the little fellow simplicity, 'Father, do so again, do Father!

of the dead remained unburied. After performing the unpleasant task of committing the putrid bodies to the earth, he embarked with the survivors, on board his vessel, and carried them in safety to Port Louis, in the Isle of France. The Lady Munro was commanded by Capt. John Aikin. She sailed from Calcutta on the 27th June, and was wrecked on the night of the 11th October.—Transcript.

Mrs. Decatur.—The long pending claim of Mrs. Decatur. it is said, is likely to pass during the present session of Congress. She will receive the income of about \$30,000, the principal to be invested in U.S. Stocks, and at her decease two thirds of it to revert to the heirs of Com. Decatur. The bill in Which her claims are included, makes provision for Vivacity.-No person can be perfectly

Scene. Printing office, enter an old subdrinking from a silver can once used by El-der John Bunyan. It bore an inscription on Subscriber.—Mr. Editor, I have been thinkthe front as follows: 'The Pilgrim's Pro- ing I will no longer take or read your paper. gress'-and on the bottom, 'The gift of Na- I have now done so for two or three years,

> book, we will do so; we never wish a person to take our paper unless he is pleased

ran through his property, and pawned this I am perfectly pleased with your paper, and article for money. This was known to Mr. your political course; but you mistake me,

> We put our stick upon the note, to make sure of that, then looked Mr. D. in the face to see if he could be in earnest. We were certain of it: thank you, thank you, sir,—we made him our best bow as he left the office.
>
> a spirit of deep interest in the subject, and sons who have been relieved by it, and then manner they have stated, and who have been relieved by it, and then manner they have stated, and who have been relieved by it, and then manner they have stated, and who have been relieved by it. to see if he could be in earnest. We were certain of it: thank you, thank you, sir,-we There is a certain text we should like to to freemen and christians, which are sufficient time. She could furnish many more nuote on this occasion, but we know not where to find it .- Hagerstown Mail.

RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE AND HARDIHOOD.

A Sub-Lieutenant of the Russian navy. named Pachtussof, whose expedition has been alluded to, has just returned from exobligations. Where there exists an ardent He set out in a vessel freighted by the commercial house of Brandt, at Archangel, in August, 1832, with five men. In the followng month he was blocked up by the ice, in a bay to the south east of Nova Zembla, this work, our warmest feelings and our howhere he was forced to pass the winter, in liest energies? Surely it is clothed with ina hut constructed by himself. In May, 1833, terest, with christian principles, and with seems to be the only doubting and thankless lay. Thinking it might be one of the men creature among the vast millions that the who had thus unwarrantably disturbed his coast along the strait of Waigaz. He was coast along the strait of Waigaz. slumber, he called out to know who was there overtaken by a terrific hurricane and fall there; but receiving no answer and the an- of snow. To prevent suffocation, he states principles of ethics, given in the revelation novance rather increasing, he got up, and, that he was obliged to remain there three from heaven. It is the act of loving mercy, peeping through a loop-hole to discover who days flat on his face on the snow; fortunate- and of doing justly. ly he was wrapped up in thick furs. It was not until the 23d of July that his bark could leave the bay, where he had remained ten few moments more would have reached his months. He then explored the eastern const, prey. The captain however had presence and he returned to Archangel on the 2nd ult .- Galignani's Messenger.

was tearing open the door. The ball took effect; and although it did not kill it, so powers of endurance. It is remarkable too On you the broken-hearted slave is calling borne by man when driven to his utmost are not petrified by the world's icy touch. that a civilized man can sustain himself under sufferings that a savage cannot be induturned, deliberately walked across a plank ced to struggle against. This has been into the vessel, seized a young tame bear strangely exemplified in the voyage of Capt. which lay on the deck, devoured one half of Lyon towards the North Pole. The Canadiit, and was making off, licking his chops, when an demi-savages though exposed to hardhe was pursued and shot. Being one of the ships and privations from their infancy, sunk those, who, in our own land, are the innocent largest of many they met with in those in- under cold and starvation which their leadhospitable regions, the skin has been brought ers survived. Here was exhibited the triumph of moral and mental energy-and the various resources of cultivated minds over youth, who are deprived of the blessings and I can easily satisfy them as to whath the mere brute force of the savage. There which are so profusely ours. We are surare many to be sure brought up in habits of rounded by those who love and respect us. uxury and idleness who would not have We have the joys that encircle the social been able to contend with the Canadian in such an emergency, but men, like Lyon, Parry, Richardson and other heroic individuals who have gone on such expeditions, will evenings' hallowed hour, imploring heaven's I feel it my duty to make it known to the rise superior to dangers and sufferings that guidance for their inexperienced feet. The would unman and destroy any uncivilized

A Man Porcupine .- A late London Medial and Surgical Journal says that a middle ature; and even the radiance of that star, aged man, of very athletic and robust form of which is imparted to guide us to heaven, ody, presented himself at the Westminster cheers not the gloom of oppression. As you Hospital, a short time since, in order to show contemplate the darkness that envelopes himself to surgeons and students of the estab- them, check not the holy emotions of grief, ishment. He is completely covered with a but let the soul dissolve in tenderness: and, been his emotions, while he cherished in his green horny substance, in the form of qills, not dissimilar to those which are produced on the porcupine. The parts which have to act, as well as feel, mingle its lofty waves. escaped the deformity are his face, the palms We are not like those who labor without hope. of his hands, and the soles of his feet; every Our hearts may be encouraged by the signs other part of his person is abundantly supplied with this green horny substance. He sheds his horns or quills annually, and a fresh crop succeeds. He has been thus af- heavenly, will be in vain. Our land shall be who urged it, than from any hope of obtain male members of his family, down from the great grandfather, have been similarly well furnished. His general health is excellent, and his secretions very regular. A model ing in the vases, unwithered, reminding them has been taken of him in one of the Bor-

Slander .- This is the most inexcusable vice attached to human frailty; it enriche not the propagator; but makes those against whom its shafts are levelled 'poor indeed.' In its circulation there is nothing but the worst passions of the heart to gratify, without the least honorable consolation left to justify the nefarious act. It is said that Saan had a job in contemplation, which he was ashamed to execute himself, and by the highest cash price is given to just persons promise of a purse of money bribed an old for good Second Hand Apparel of every deservant of his to perform the deed, by vilifying his best friend and benefactor. The slander he invented eventually cost his unsuspicious and innocent friend his life on the scaffold. The day came for the ingrate to which show the character of the future man. claim the reward of his treachery, when Beelindividual seem to be influenced by a ruling the end of a long pole, and standing on one SECOND HAND FEMALE APPAREL, of variside of a deep ditch, reached it to the man and encouraged or checked accordingly, as on the other, who could not but enquire the whom Satan observed :- 'You are so much worse than I am, that I cannot suffer you to

come any nearer to me.' Transportation of Convicts .- The New-York Legislature have instructed the delegates of etts Legislature, and laid on the table. Perhaps ment might be added to such a law, should transported to the pestilential shores of Africa, where are now exiled, annually, a portion of our innocent, free, but colored citizens. In this place some of them undoubtedly would survive a short period, and the demoralizing tendency of public executions would no longer be felt among us. Of the 600 negroes who were carried to Liberia last year from this country, about one fourth perished in the course of a year.

— Spirit of Innairy.

Grant to the Poles.—In the Senate of the Unite States, on Tuesday, Mr. Poindexter, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, granting an entire township of land, to be located in the Stat of Illinois, or Territory of Michigan, to be divided among the 235 Polish exiles, sent to the United States by the Emperor of Austria. The report and bill were read; and, together with the petition, or-dered to be printed, and made the special order of

MORAL.

[For the Liberator.] INACTIVITY IS SIN.

era of philanthropy and reform, who, though era of philanthropy and reform, who, though conscious of the sufferings and deprivations to Consumption. It is equally effective removing Scrofula, King's Evil, Te thaniel Poynder to Elizabeth, wife of John and I am resolved I will do I land a subscriber of the sufferings and deprivations removing Scrofula, King's Eyil, Tette four years after his release from prison, and always sorry to lose a subscriber, if you realways sorry to lose a subscriber, if you realways sorry to lose a subscriber in the community who are slaves all those affections that originate int to their brethren, are still uninterested and purity of the blood. To those who inactive in the cause of this unhappy people. afflicted with any of these troubles Such persons, whenever the sorrows of the tions, a trial is only necessary to The history of its transmigrations is as follows. It passed into the hands of a Mr. to conceive in what way we have offended;

Evans, a deacon in Dr. Gifford's church, in we agree in politics, and—

Such persons, whenever the sorrows of the even the most incredulous of the captive enter their minds, dispel every feeling its powers—and it may be taken in of pity, by the reflection, that the power of delicate state of health, being purely Subscriber.—Oh! as to that, Mr. Editor, alleviating them is beyond their attainment. bination of Herbs, Roots, Plants. These contemplations hush the admonitory The proprietor of this 'Syrop' voice of conscience, by the reiterated asser- ommend it in the general style h you may place to my credit, and after this I that inability does not exist, and that inactive test,) that it will effectually relieve cause of the oppressed, we must first obtain The proprietor of the 'Syrop,' how a spirit of deep interest in the subject, and subjoin the following certificates to arouse the whole soul, and awaken the the efficacy of the 'Syrop,' but sh tenderest sympathies. The sighs of the sor- that these will have the effect of rowing are wafted on every wind, and each those who may be laboring under any day bears to us tidings, which ought to dispel every vestige of indifference, and awaken interest in any subject, opportunities of speaking and acting for it, are neither few nor unemployed. And why should we not give to There is one class of persons upon whose minds especially, there ought not to rest the

blight of indifference to this thrilling subject. I refer to youth. To those whose affections are unchilled by time's cold hand ;-whose It is wonderful what hardships can be tenderness of spirit and fervid sensibilities so fraught with agony? You, who are formed to feel for the distressed, will you bid affection's fount to stay its blessed waves, and about five bottles, and all pain has cen the tear of commiseration never to flow for and every vestige of the disease has due victims of man's cruel caprices? Allow your thoughts to revert to the situation of those fireside, of parental prayers and counsel. For many of them, no tender voice is heard at blaze of the joyous hearth awakens no emotion of gladness in their lonely home. They are denied the elevating influences of literwith the holy tide, let that of noble resolution ce his earliest infancy, and all the one of freedom, and its hanner wave unblushingly over us. The sighing of the chainbound, shall be turned to songs of deliver- and I believe I hazard nothing in saying ance; and they who have broken their fet- am perfectly well and in the enjoyment ters, shall unite in their glad hosannas.

'Land of the fettered slave! Thy bands shall burst asunder-Freedom is on the wave, Hark to her echoing thunder '!

IOTA.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, No. 218, South-sixth Street. EW & SECOND HAND CLOTHING, of various qualities and sizes. Also, the

scription. Also-Scouring, and Tailor's business carried on with neatness and despatch.

D. PETERSON.

WARDROBE by Mrs. PETERSON, No. 179, opposite side of the way-where may be had a general assortment of New and ous kinds to suit the pressure of the times-there will be found economy and saving. it, until finally all the ulcers dried up; Mrs. PETERSON will sell goods at the low-

est rates for cash or exchange. The highest price given to just I have for some time ceased to use the 'S ersons for good Second Hand Apparel. Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1824.

FREE LABOR AND TEMPERANCE GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above establishment at No. 161, South Sixth Street, between Pine and Lombard one ever be enacted; that those persons convicted of capital offences, now punished with death, be transported to the pestilential shores of Africa, where attention to merit their patronage.

Also, a constant supply of Anti-Slavery Books, Pamphlets, &c. will be kept constantly on hand and for sale. WILLIAM WHIPPER.

Philadelphia, March 22.

CLABEZON HOUSE. B. DUNLAP, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently fitted up his house for the accommodation of

GENTEEL PERSONS OF COLOR, And hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

He pledges himself that nothing shall be vanting to render the situation agreeable. New-York, Feb. 1. 1834.

SPERM OIL. 1000 GALLONS, Fall Strained. For sale by
J. B. PERO,

TO THE PUBLIC SIROP LES HERBE

HIS 'Syrop' is offered as a 800 Remedy for Colds, Coughs, A There are many persons, I presume, in this Spitting of Blood-all diseases of complaints she has mentioned to try it, w is all she asks; being fully satisfic whenever it has a trial, its virtues will! E. MOORE, Philadelph

The 'Syrop' can be had by addressing le ters (post paid) to the Proprietor, No Spruce street, two doors below Second side-or to her Agents, Budd, West & C No. 249, Market st., Harlan & Siddall, W. corner of Fifth and Minor streets. Lydia White, at the Free Labor Store 42. North 4th street, four doors below Are West Side.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1834.

MRS. MOORE,-I make the following state ment from a hope of being serviceable those of my fellow creatures who may affected as I have been. It is now in than five years since I was first attach with scrofula. Nearly five years of then I had the advice and attendance of some the most skilful physicians of this city. T skill availed nothing: on the contrary disease gained ground daily, and, at the I commenced taking your Syrop Les Hen I was a distressing object to look at, and to pain I suffered was almost beyond end ance. It is now about six weeks since I for began to take your syrop, and have la peared. Any person who wishes to be say isfied of the truth of this statement, have or ly to call at my house, and see me, when the will be satisfied with my present appearant appearance was but a short time ago.
MRS. STAKELY, Opposite 19 Cari

Alley. Philadelphia, January 24, 1838.

MRS. MOORE-Having received such de ided relief from your Syrop Les Herie public .- In the fall of 1831, I took a sever cold, and it settled on my breast. I tried every thing, but without obtaining any relief. I continued this way until March last, when I commenced taking the 'Syrop;' and after taking two bottles I was so far restored as to discortinue its use, and I have had no return of the symptoms since. JANE WHITE

Price's Court, Lombard, above 3d stret. Philadelphia, April, 1833. MRS. MOORE-Having labored under Rheumatic pains and swelling in my joints for la years past, and during that time having and ed myself of every remedy that medical skill could suggest, and to no purpose, I was no commended to try the 'Sirop Les Herbe. ing relief. I commenced using it, and a pain has ceased: the swelling in my jout has gone down, and all debility has left me good health, a blessing to which I have been a stranger, as I stated before, for the last fifteen years. If making my case public will be of service to you, you have full pmilege from me to do so; and I trust my case may induce others to avail themselves your valuable 'Syrop,' as I am convinced that all who do use it, will join with me in

bearing testimony to its healing powers. LYDIA TRUIT, Bradford's Court. MRS. MOORE,-From a sense of duty. make this public statement of my case. the time I first heard of the medicine called Sirop Les Herbe.' I was suffering unde Scrofula in its most aggravated form. 1885 completely covered with ulcerous sores: was partially deprived of my eyesight, and my legs and body were swelled in the mos shocking manner. Under the above circum stances, I began the use of the 'Sirop,' and I had not taken it one week, before a ma ed change for the better in my health and appearance took place. I continued using swelling in my legs and body went down, and I recovered my eye-sight and my health. rop,' and have experienced no return of my

lisease, nor do I apprehend any return of it. GEORGE HILTON, Taylor's Alley. Philadelphia, January, 1834.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR.

MAINE—Nathan Winslow, Portland. NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Rufus E. Cutler, Exelet E. S. Gage, Aeworth; David Cambell, Windham.

MASSACHUSETTS—Harvey Kimball, Andbury; Charles Whipple, Newburyport; Benjamb
Colman and Charles L. Remond, Salem; Edward
Johnson, Lynn; Richard Johnson, New-Bedierd;
Edward J. Pompey, Nantucket. RHODE-ISLAND—Henry E. Benson and Alfred

CONNECTICUT—Henry Foster, Hartford; Wil CONNECTICUT—Henry Foster, Hartford, inliam Anderson, New-London; Frederick Ößer,
Norwich; William Harris, Canterbury; Charles
Jones and Samuel P. Davis, New-Haven.
NEW-YORK—Philip A. Bell and John Bernitt.
New-York City; George Hogarth, Brooklyn; Charles
Marriott, Hudson; Nathan Blount, Pouglkeepie;
William P. Griffin, Albany; James W. Jonson, Elmira; Josiah Green, Rochester; Eli Hazzard, Bel
falo; Isaac Griffin, Saratoga; George Bowley, 6t
neva: Samuel N. Sweet, Adams.

eva; Samuel N. Sweet, Adams.
DELAWARE—Thomas M'Pherson, Wilming NEW-JERSEY-Isane Statia, Newark; Abne.

PENNSYLVANIA—Arnold Buffum, James Mc Crummell, and Joseph Sharpless, Philadelphia; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburg; George Chester, Harisburg; Thomas Hambleton, Jennerville; John Peck, Calisle; Thomas Williams, Lewistown; Edward Roach, Williamsport; John Williams, Valley Mill; William Brewer, Wilkesburg.

Williamsport; John Williams, Veney, Brewer, Wilkesbarre. OHIO-George Cary, Cincinnati; James Ilas-bleton, Spruce Vale; James Leach, Chillicolts; William Hill, Washington; Orsamus D. Carbein Nos. 2 & 3, Dock Square. | Copley

THE L 18 PUBLIS NO. 11, MER BARRISOF

WM. LLOYD (TT Two Dollars p All letters and The rule is im n the frequent imp ofore, who wish th

st Office by us, wil nce of equal length month for S1. O

[From the Mi ERMONT ANTI-In pursuance of gates to this Conv House in Middlel April, 1834.
The meeting w

Col. JONATHAN was elected Presi WARD D. BARBER hosen Secretary On motion, it w Resolved, That y to the doctrine on, be invited to On motion, Me Isaac Wescott, Smith, and O. S. Committee to rep Convention; and llowing gentlen

> JOHN IDE, JONA. P. MII ELISHA BAS JAMES MILL R. T. ROBE

O. S. MURRAY. C. L. KNAPP, O Resolved, That ppointed to mak n on the charac n States. Resolved, That pinted to draft Resolved, That pointed to draf Resolved, That pointed to draf The Chair ann following co he foregoing res

On the charact rn States; Me On resolutions obinson, Weste To draft a co Bascomb, Hong, Haskell, Wood, To draft an add nd Barber. The Convention

ed till 2 o'clock t The Conventionent. Mr. Barbointed to make Slavery in the he following rep [This Report will Which was re the Convention The same from draft resolutio this Conventi solutions, whi nd after discuss Resolved, Tha ated equal-that reator with cer

ong these are

nt of happines Resolved. The lation both of ainest principle Resolved, Thu as Americans, w which thus make Resolved, The vention, no sche ery in the Unite prospect of succe Resolved, The on we mean, t the part of the ws as shall rea inalienable right yment of civil Resolved, The the Constitu ils and its sin ince of which d States are r Resolved, Th is subject (ex ibia and the

he constitution ily means left States, of opera slave system in ublic sentime Resolved, Th uation of the tates, we cann take the lead in we may yet fair ence and pati ents and choc them on the jus nediate emai Resolved, Th norable and eople of the fi

on of their res bject of slave ng a solemn re ern brethren, of er of their pre o them the exp ipation, and in earts and cons na from their ov On motion, t o'clock to-mo

The Convent the Rev. Th On motion b

Resolved, TI Blackstone d rly 'which leave wn conduct, exe c good requires 126.